We the People

STAR FARMER HACKMAN
Peak of every farm boy's ambition.
(See Page 12)

10¢

PUBLISHED FOR PENNSYLVANIANS

JANUARY 18, 1937

In this Issue . . .

SLUMS WILL BE SLUMS

JENNINGS CASE : JUSTICE ON TRIAL?

BOYS AND GIRLS

WANTED TO ACT AS JUNIOR SALESMEN

SELL WE THE PEOPLE .... BUILD YOUR OWN ROUTES

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CIRCULATION MANAGER
WE THE PEOPLE
HARRISBURG, PENNA

LETTERS

South Penn Fight

To the Editors:

In your issue of January 4, a story on the proposed All-Weather Highway alludes briefly to the South Penn Railroad, the construction of which was begun by William H. Vanderbilt. You make the point that it was never completed because of the Pennsylvania Railroad's fear of competition from the new, shorter road. It seems to me that the Pennsylvania was under the control of the elder J. P. Morgan, whose relations with Vanderbilt were of the best. Can you straighten this out?

Incidentally, I want to congratulate you on your first appearance as a weekly publication. Pennsylvania needs and will welcome a courageous, popularly written weekly. Best of luck.

HARRY COLTON.

Reader Colton's dilemma was explained 28 years ago by Researcher Gustavus Myers, author of the pioneering *History of the Great American Fortunes*. Morgan, the most truculent, dominating, aggressive financier of his age, did enjoy good relations with William H. Vanderbilt; but, as Myers points out, Morgan solicited no one's good will: "he compelled that haughty magnate (Vanderbilt) to come to terms." Vanderbilt got some insight into Morgan's powers in 1879, when the latter formed a syndicate to buy 250,000 shares of New York Central stock from Vanderbilt. Buying the stock at 120, Morgan magically sold it at 130, "thereby yielding the syndicate an immense profit."

In the 80's Vanderbilt, holding an agreement with the Philadelphia & Reading—the Pennsy's worst competitor—, started to build the South Pennsylvania. In the construction he made millions. According to Myers, "Of $40,000,000 (issued) in securities, more than $30,000,000 was loot." It is true that Morgan had acted as Vanderbilt's financial agent, but he also had heavy interests in the Pennsylvania, and his banking house represented large foreign holdings in that line. Above all he was on the sharp lookout for the interests of J. Pierpont Morgan.

Says Myers: "How did he force Vanderbilt to sell his South Pennsylvania line to the Pennsylvania Railroad? In a Federal Court examination, on December 13, 1885, he related he 'became satisfied that something should be done to bring more harmony among the trunk lines. Sufficient pressure could be brought on Mr. Vanderbilt to induce him to sell out.' Of the specific nature of this 'pressure,' no explanation is given, but those familiar with the immense coercive power of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the power of Morgan's bank, and that of his correlated banks, were not in doubt as to its significance . . . To use his own language, he 'bought from the South Pennsylvania and sold to the Pennsylvania.' What his rewards as arbiter were was a fact not made public; we can conjecture that his bill was no slight one."—The Editors.

Houck's Pants

To the Editors:

. . . your story on corrupt Schuylkill County and Boss Houck is comprehensive but incomplete.

In 1925, County Commissioner Roy M. Brownmiller spent one night in the County Prison, found certain county officials were operating a bawdy house there for inmates who had the price, promptly threw the lady "guests" into empty cells, locked the doors.

One of the prison officials involved was Bob Walker, since implicated in the Bruno escape, first discharged, then arrested.

NECHO ALLEN.

Pottsville, Pa.

True is Reader Allen's addition to the *Corrupt Schuylkill* story. Deputy-Warden Robert Walker was never brought to trial for his alleged part in Schuylkill's prison brothel.

Best story and best suppressed concerns Boss Paul Houck three years ago at Hazleton. An ex-movie actress, then an entertainer at a Hazleton night club, in the early morning hours fled from a Hazleton hotel room with $3,200 and a pair of trousers, both reported to have been seen earlier at the Hazleton night spot on the person of Boss Houck. The money was reportedly retrieved. Nothing is known of the fate of the trousers. "Necho Allen," who discovered hard coal, is a favorite pen name among "coal crackers."—The Editors.

Lebanon Guns

To the Editors:

I have read the story of the Pennsylvania rifle and it gives Lancaster County all the credit. Lebanon County had two gunsmiths. One was a Mr. Becker and the other was my grandfather, who came to Lebanon in 1854 and opened his shop.

My father took over the business, as he learned his trade in his father's shop.

In 1927 I took over the shop; learned my trade in the shop with my father. And that is why there are so few gunsmiths left; it as a rule was handed down from father to son.

I have the old rifling machines made of wood with which my grandfather bored many a gun, and the machine is in perfect condition today.

Lebanon County also had a gunbarrel works which was located at Richland, Lebanon Co. You did not mention anything about the straight bore rifle which came after the smooth bore.

I have one flint lock which dates 1758. Hope this will help some, and give Lebanon Co. the credit she has coming to her.

J. S. AULENBACH.

Gun Smithing
23 South Tenth St.
Lebanon, Pa.

To Lebanon gunsmiths, all credit due. Gun making centered around Lancaster, but there was many a shop in southeastern and south central Pennsylvania. To Mr. Aulenbach, thanks for an informative letter.—The Editors.

Poor Directors

To the Editors:

It is the wish of the Executive Committee of this Association that I extend to you our appreciation for the portion of the article which I gave for publication. I have had some very pleasant reaction from individuals in many sections of the State, as to their pleasure in seeing this article in the issue of January 4, 1937.

RUSSELL E. H. ROMBERGER.

President
Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania.

Referred to by Mr. Romberger is his blast against the Goodrich Report on Public Assistance & Relief, part of which was quoted in *We the People (Welfare, Jan. 4)*. The Report, reviewed in that issue, recommended wiping out Poor Boards. Though the Goodrich Report was "recommended" by Governor Earle in his message to Legislature, many an Assemblyman is frank to admit his lack of enthusiasm for the Report. Opposed to it will be the Poor Directors, many sectarian charitable groups. These can be expected to bring a powerful lobby to committee hearings under Senator Thompson of Center, to oppose the likewise powerful social workers' lobby favoring the Report.

We the People

"PENNSYLVANIA IN REVIEW"

WM. J. DOUGHERTY
Business Manager

EDWARD NOEL JONES
Publisher

REED McROBERTS
Editor

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PROBLEM . . .

Facing the General Assembly is not: "how to provide adequate housing for well-paid wage-earners."

Its task is to banish slums and make it possible for fatherless families such as this, where combined "home-work" earnings total three cents an hour, to live in sanitary dwellings. (See story on next page.)

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NO PRACTICAL PLAN YET ADVANCED TO WIPE OUT DISGRACEFUL CITY TENEMENTS

DR. WILLIAM HUNSICKER
He killed housing legislation in the Senate.

SLUMS WILL BE SLUMS

A CHRISTMAS horror headlined in Philadelphia's newspapers was "TENEMENT COLLAPSES—7 DEAD, 13 INJURED." Editors and editorial writers, suffering from a post-election news dearth (only oasis: the Windsor-Wallis case), eagerly seized the disaster story to make it feature copy.

So too with Philadelphia's headline-making Mayor S. (for Samuel) Davis Wilson, who promptly began a tenement-razing campaign, while other city officials were busy arresting and indicting the hapless owner of the collapsed building.

Cried Mayor Wilson: "This terrible catastrophe resulting in the unnecessary loss of human life emphasizes my position in reference to unsafe and unsanitary houses in Philadelphia being used for human habitation.

"I asked the Governor, in my letter of the other day, to immediately approve laws giving the city the right to exercise its police power summarily to remove persons from unsafe and unsanitary houses, and the right to tear such buildings down.

"I also asked for necessary authority so that the city may erect low-cost homes and apartments without incurring any additional city debt. For over a year I have pointed out that there are over 2,000 unsafe houses in the city. We have been obliged to proceed through the courts and sheriff's office, a long-drawn-out legal course.

"While I was downtown I ordered another property immediately vacated and torn down because it is a fire hazard. This may not be according to law, but I challenge the owner of any such ramshackle building to interfere with the city in protecting human lives.

"Owners of many of the buildings in Philadelphia, who rent them for tenement houses ought to be prosecuted. Some of the houses are rented for $40 a month; each room is then rented to another family, and that family in turn sublets spots in the room for other people to occupy.

"I instructed the Department of Housing and Sanitation to revoke all tenement house licenses where they are over-crowding or fail to provide proper toilet facilities. For two years I have pointed out we are facing a housing shortage. Apartment houses are 98 percent filled. There is a shortage of medium priced individual homes and a very serious shortage of low-priced houses and tenements.

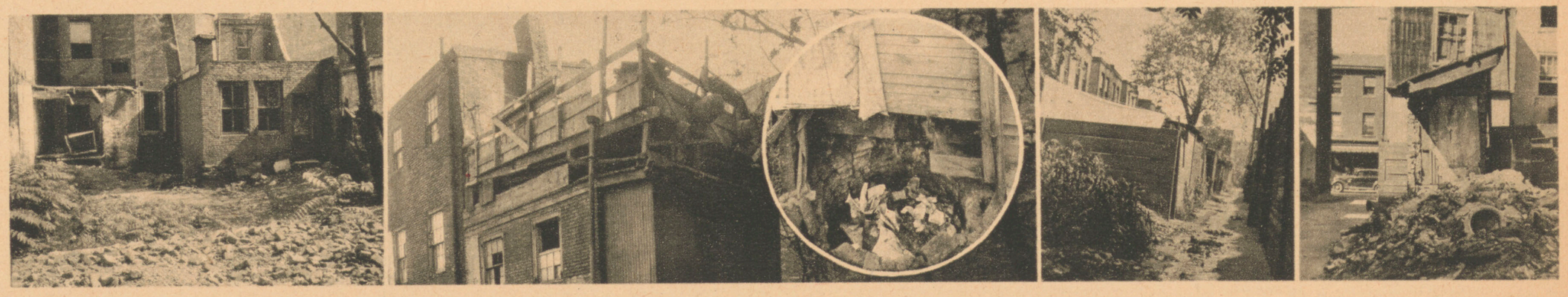
"I have called a conference of the heads of the police, fire, housing and sanitation, fire marshal's office and building inspection for formulating drastic plans to meet this great emergency."

Spoken with a true S. Davis Wilsonian flair for sure political footing, his remarks are quoted *in extenso* for a purpose. The purpose: in what is said, and in what is left unsaid can be found the quick truth of a situation which cannot be called an emergency, unless an emergency can be said to last for decades; and for which the Wilsonian plans may be drastic, if drastic means to cut off a weed's head, but leave its dangerous roots still busy sprouting new weeds.

HUNSICKER and McGARVEY. Carefully left unsaid by Mayor Wilson was that his own Director of Health, Dr. William Cosgrove Hunsicker, is as responsible as much as any man in the State for those seven dead and 13 injured who shocked Mayor Wilson into political shadow-boxing.

As Chairman of the State Senate Public Health and Sanitation committee, Dr. (then Senator) Hunsicker was soley responsible for killing in committee bills encouraging and permitting the erection of modern tenements with reasonable rental costs. Though a dozen of his clear-sighted Republican colleagues pleaded and remonstrated with him, urging that he pull housing legislation out of committee, Dr. Hunsicker remained adamant. And because of the fake politeness known as "senatorial courtesy," it was impossible to bring these bills out of Dr. Hunsicker's committee without his consent.

Unsaid, too, by Mayor Wilson was that Senator Hunsicker's political sponsor was Mayor Wilson's own campaign manager—Boss John N. (Johnnie) McGarvey—the man from whom Senator Hunsicker took



FORTY-FIVE ACRES OF SLUMS LIKE THESE DRAIN TAXES FROM $10,000,000 OF OTHER PROPERTY.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND SWEATSHOP WAGES, LACK OF LEGAL POWER, DOOM THOUSANDS TO SLUM HOMES

BOSS JOHN MCGARVEY
Real estate operator—the man behind Hunsicker.

political orders. Untold by Mayor Wilson was Boss McGarvey's background as chairman of the executive committee of the Philadelphia Operative Builders' Association, as a real estate operator who has been buying and selling land and building houses since 1898.

Left untold by Mayor Wilson in his plea for tenement reform was that his own Health Director, Dr. Hunsicker, acting under orders from his own campaign manager, John McGarvey, three times slaughtered modern tenement legislation because it contained a clause permitting housing authorities to exercise the right of eminent domain after they had purchased 60 percent of condemned slum districts.

Today Boss McGarvey, president of the Philadelphia Board of Mercantile Appraisers, is a political power in the Thomas Cunningham faction of the GOP which is opposed to the Cox-Loucheim-Pew machine. Despite action to oust McGarvey as head of the Mercantile Appraisers, he clings to the job that has an annual patronage of $150,000—and gropes for more political power. Significantly enough, the only favor McGarvey was reported to have asked of Wilson after he had campaign-managed him into the Mayor's office was that Dr. Hunsicker be made Philadelphia's Health Director.

Mayor Wilson also discreetly failed to clarify, when he made his shocked statement on a "great emergency," what Boss McGarvey's feeling about modern homes was. When the American Federation of Hosiery Workers proposed their Carl Mackley House, built with PWA funds and now housing workers at $10 per room per month, Boss McGarvey opposed it as "communistic," because it would force workers to live in flats rather than homes. McGarvey's "communism" scare is supposedly an outcrop of his desire to keep such construction in private (McGarvey) enterprise.

So much for Mayor Wilson's "position on unsafe and unsanitary housing." So much for the past and present politics in a situation which the best kind of politics is the only solution.

"PERMANENT EMERGENCY." Mayor Wilson called the collapse of one tenement, killing seven persons and crushing 13 more in an avalanche of brick, plaster and rotten timbers, an emergency. For the victims it no doubt was. But thousands of other Pennsylvanians are living in a "permanent emergency." For thousands of others are living under conditions which may not crush them in collapsing tenements—but which certainly crush them in spirit, crumble away morale, breed the germs of tuberculosis, malnutrition, crime.

Thousands are dying a slow death in slums—a death perhaps more tragic than that of the seven tenement collapse victims.

They are dying that way all over the State—in Harrisburg's "behind the Hill" area, in Pittsburgh's Hill District, its Strip District. In the mill towns of Homestead, Duquesne, McKeesport, McKees Rock, Aliquippa. In Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, and Reading.

But most noisome, and most studied by Housing Associations are typical Pittsburgh and Philadelphia conditions. And in these cities studies have shown how much money slums cost in hard cash to the taxpayers.

The Philadelphia Real Property Survey for 1934 showed that of 507,667 family accomadations, 16,600 were unfit for use and 10,112 others so substandard structurally that they were unrecoverable for normal family living. This same survey showed 67,000 family accomodations so infested with nuisances that under normal conditions most tenants would find them intolerable and move. 35,354 had no bathtubs; 33,450 had no indoor water closets.

All this spells a high death rate, a high juvenile delinquency record, a costly crime record. In the area surveyed, slum districts in Philadelphia, the death rate was 15.33 per 1,000 (28.62 in one zone of the survey area), against 12.03 in the rest of the city. Though the birth rate was 2 per 1,000 lower in the survey area, the infant mortality rate was 10 per 1,000 higher. Active tuberculosis cases were 7.46 per 1,000 in the city outside; they were 17.74 in the slum area.

Likewise the cost of fire protection was $27.81 per building in the survey area, against $6.84 outside. In one slum district arrests per 1,000 population ran 483.75 (almost 50 percent) one year, against 64.6 outside. Prison cases for the area were 17.5 against 1.56 per 1,000 outside.

Expensive Slums. A small section of the survey shows the staggering cost of slums in cold cash. In 45 Philadelphia slum acres the tax return from assessed valuation, if the taxes had all been paid, would have been $67,329. For the same year the cost of police and fire protection, health, street cleaning, lighting, garbage removal and education for these 45 acres was $193,000. If other city expenses had been counted against it on a per capita basis, the total cost for these 45 acres would have been $336,800. In other words, on the basis of revenue and expenditures, the net loss on these 45 slum acres was $269,470—which means that 45 acres

IN SLUM INTERIORS LIKE THESE BREED CRIME, DISEASE, BROKEN MORALE, HOPELESSNESS.

were consuming annually the tax revenue from $10,000,000 worth of other city real estate.

In Allegheny County likeswise one-fourth of all the rental units were classed as bad-order housing in the 1934 Real Property Survey. Four-fifths of all these bad-order rental units were occupied—despite the fact that of 175,210 rental dwelling units in the county, 57,504 were without bathrooms and 32,752 were without indoor water closets.

In slum areas a vicious cycle sets in. Assessed valuations go down in slum areas, and the blight tends to spread to nearby areas. Meantime, as shown in the Philadelphia survey, city expenditures go up, for slums breed a thousand vermin to gnaw and nibble at city money bags—crime, disease, fire hazard.

Says Editor J. P. Watson of the *Pittsburgh Business Review,* published by the Bureau of Business Research of the University of Pittsburgh: "That bad condition of property is not merely the exclusive concern of the owner, but is to an appreciable extent the concern of the community, can hardly be argued." What can the community do about it? Or the State? Or the Federal government?

The Root of Evil. Mayor Wilson's order to raze perilous slum buildings removes those particular buildings from the scene—a worthy enough accomplishment in itself. But the act will merely create another slum building elsewhere—or force dwellers in those buildings to move to others just as rickety or worse.

Slum clearance is a splendid idea, on paper. But what is accomplished by razing a few tenements—save that the act of razing is worthy in itself—unless tenement dwellers are given somewhere better to live? Or how can they afford to live any better?

Rents for the Carl Mackley Houses in Philadelphia—the project Boss McGarvey attacked as "communistic"—run between $9.50 and $10.50 per room, per month. The Carl Mackley houses, one of seven experimental types of housing in the country financed by PWA, are beautiful apartments—for workers of fairly good income, such as Hosiery Union members. Each apartment has a separate bathroom with complete sanitary equipment. Rent includes central heat, hot and cold water, electricity for lighting, cooking and refrigeration. There is a central laundry and drying chamber; a recreation hall; a swimming pool; and landscaped areas surrounding the buildings. But the rental figure stands as a perpetual Chinese Wall between such apartments and those who dwell in the outer darkness of the slums.

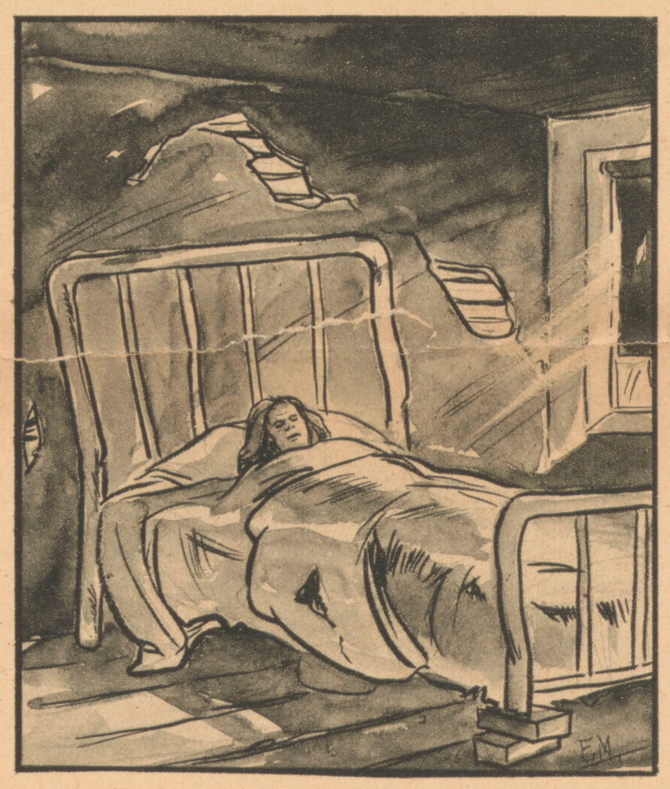
Forty percent of the families populating modern cities have incomes of less than $1,000 a year. No $1,000-a-year income will support a family in $9-a-room comfort. Slums will be slums, by any other name, so long as people with low incomes cannot find decent housing to fit their purses. There remains only one solution—

HIGHER WAGES or SUBSIDIES.

Razing slums under present conditions is like cutting the top off a root-spreading weed. Building model tenements for well-paid workers is like building a palace on a cesspool. It is remindful of the fever-flush on the cheek of a tubercular patient. For slums will be slums—the Pontine marshes haunted by the germs of crime, disease and broken morale—so long as people haven't high enough wages for better housing, else housing subsidized to their wage level.

SLUMS BREED THESE

CRIME



DISEASE

BROKEN MORALE

Slums are the cause of many evils; but slums are not their own cause. The root of the problem is economic: a great mass of people in America cannot afford to live normal lives. Their subnormal lives are a drain on the normal lives of the more fortunate in the community. Laws for slum-clearance, for limited dividend housing corporations, merely glaze over the problem.

Said Professor Watson in the *Pittsburgh Business Review:* "An extensive sample survey showed that rent arrearage was very prevalent in the low rent levels and that average income of families in the low rent groups is small. In short, bad houses do not show a market for building any more than ragged clothes mean a market for new suits. Poor housing does reveal need, but the meeting of the need can hardly be conceived on a commercial basis."

Congressman Henry Ellenbogen of Pittsburgh is rewriting a housing subsidy bill which failed in the last Congress. A subsidized housing program will undoubtedly raise a scream against "spending" by those very persons who also scream about high taxes while one 45-acre slum plot is eating up revenues from $10,000,000 worth of non-slum property.

But under Pennsylvania's outmoded constitution, there is little hope for the State's slum-dwellers. The State cannot borrow more than $1,000,000, save by a special amendment, such as was passed for early relief measures. Slum clearance is too big a job for cities to handle themselves. It has been demonstrated that, so far, private industry has been unable to replace slums, because private industry cannot do it at a profit. Thus housing bills in Legislature will not touch the real evil, though they may alleviate conditions somewhat.

The only hope lies in revamping our Constitution to permit tackling such problems; to work with the Federal government on housing measures; and finally, to drive up real wages of workers so that they will be enabled to live decently—so that they can move out of squalor.

A huge, government-subsidized housing program will produce tenements to replace slums, and help cut the high cost of low-cost living. But the persons who inhabit these subsidized modern tenements cannot be expected to pay for them. The society that subjects persons to such a standard of living must pay for them.

They must pay for them for the same reason that the body pays for a disease which it has brought on itself by marshalling all its resources to fight the disease. Disease does not cure itself. It stirs into action body forces which combat the disease. If the forces do not go into action, the patient dies.

And this subsidized housing will have to continue on a subsidized basis so long as the root conditions exist. It will have to be subsidized until working America makes enough real wages that it can pay its own way.

Until these things happen, slums will be slums come housing programs or tenement razings.

Letters FROM PENNSYLVANIA FISHERMEN

To the Editor:

What are the main objections to Sunday fishing in Pennsylvania? Are there enough fish in the hard fished waters of the state to warrant fishing on Sunday as well as on week days? How would such legislation be accepted by people throughout the state? R. D., Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania's fishermen are divided on this issue, and the dividing lines are rather clearly defined. The dissension is coming from two groups, the trout fishermen in the northern counties and the land owners in certain sections. Those who favor Sunday fishing are the anglers in the counties where there is but little trout fishing, particularly those from the metropolitan areas. All the argument seems to be among trout fishermen and about trout waters. It is unfortunate that our fishing waters are not more evenly distributed throughout the state. The fishermen from southern counties, particularly in the sections where there are but few streams or polluted waters, such as Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties, have but little opportunity to fish near home. In other words they get less for their money when they purchase a fishing license. There are the people who would like to have the opportunity to take week-end fishing trips, but the law denies them this privilege. It is interesting to note that more fishermen from the poor fishing sections journey to "Paradise", the state trout project on Spring Creek, so they may enjoy the best fishing in the East.

Fishing is a clean, wholesome, quiet sport. A man on a beautiful stream, enjoying nature at its best, is very close to his Creator. It is then that he truly appreciates his God-given heritage, a beautiful land in which to live. It is then that the evils and cares of the world are furthest from his thoughts, and he is building up his body and mind for his daily work. The values of this wonderful sport are recognized everywhere by all.

The first day of the week is the most popular angling day in our neighboring states where Sunday fishing is permitted. In all probability the same would be true here if it were legal to fish on the Sabbath. This means that a great many more fish would be caught with the seven-day-week fishing. It is true that each year more fish are being stocked by the Fish Commission, but to offset this, more and more people are turning to angling for their recreation and all the while they are becoming more proficient at their sport.

It does not seem possible that the increase in the number of fishing licenses which would be sold in the event of Sunday fishing would pay for the additional fish which would be caught and killed. There are but two possible solutions to offset this. The first and probably the most logical would be to increase the license fee. It would not be fair to the man who would not wish to fish on Sunday and the man who could not fish on any other day of the week, to pay as much for his license as the person who fishes any day. If there was a license for week day fishing and another for Sunday fishing anyone could have either or both. The other conservation measure would be to close the streams on two of the week days to offset the Sunday catch.

If such legislation is passed, and it seems probable that it will be, Pennsylvanians will accept it favorably just as it was by the people of New York, New Jersey, Maryland, and most of the other states of the Union. It is only just that anglers in the better fishing sections will be good sports and will welcome less fortunate strangers to participate in their sport.

What effect did the high waters of last Spring have upon the fish, particularly bass and trout? Were many killed or washed away? H. B. J., Reading.

When streams are in flood stage they carry a tremendous amount of silt, gravel, rocks, logs, and jagged ice. It stands to reason that if a fish is concealed under a rock, and this rock is pounded by other rolling rocks the fish may be crushed. Some were literally buried alive by mud and sand. A few more were stranded to die in pockets and eddies when the water receded, but this did not happen as much to game fish as it did to carp, catfish and sunfish Undoubtedly there was some loss through these causes, but fortunately this appeared to be comparatively slight.

It seems impossible that any were swept along with the current, for fish seek sheltered places, and they can swim well in fast water if they must. If fish had been carried down stream there would have been a tremendous shortage in the head waters, but during the season anglers discovered that this supply was about normal.

Fish do migrate to a certain extent, and this usually takes place when the water is high. A number of bass fishermen who fished the Susquehanna and its tributaries last summer found that the bass fishing was poorer in the river than it had been for several years, particularly for large fish, but the lower reaches of the tributaries carried more than their share of the big ones. Those big blocky bass which were caught within several miles of the mouths of the feeder streams looked very much like old river bass. Usually a river bass twenty inches in length will go over four pounds in weight. However a twenty inch bass from the smaller tributaries will rarely weigh that much. Observations during the spawning time, and catches during the season indicate that there was a general migration of bass from the Susquehanna to its tributaries. This did not seem to be the case with the Delaware, the Juniata, Pine Creek, and other large streams. In the case of the Susquehanna it may have been caused by a more rapid falling and clearing of the water of the tributaries than in the main stream. Undoubtedly the greatest damage to the bass streams was the partial ruination of some of the weed beds.

The trout streams were affected the most by the flood, and this may continue to be felt throughout the coming season. Many nymphs and bugs were carried away or buried. These nymphs form an important part of the trout diet both before and after they hatch into flies. The large hatches of flies, which usually appear on the streams in the evening, are aquatic insects which have shed their shells or cases, and have unfolded their wings. Their time above the surface is very short, but it is then that they reproduce. Last year these hatches were abnormally light, and probably they cannot come back to full strength in one year's time.

The effect of the flood may be summed up in this way: a small percentage of the fish were killed, but a great deal of food and some cover were destroyed.

Why are big fish referred to as old fish? Frequently we hear the term, big old fish, but aren't some of these big ones young? Animals usually reach maturity when one third of their natural life is completed; is this not the case with fish? R. M., Philadelphia.

The growth of fish and reptiles is very interesting. Unlike animals they grow until they die, so a very large fish is truly an old one. Growth is dependent upon the food supply, and the length of the hibernation period. If there is an abundance of food which is easily acquired, fish can grow very large. Every trout fisherman has been on small mountain trout streams where there are many brook trout, but one over ten inches in length is rarely caught. The stream does not carry enough of food, and these little fellows seem to be always hungry. The same is true of catfish which are too plentiful in a pond.

During the hibernation period fish do not feed, and they slowly lose weight. In cold sections, the duration of this period is longer than it is in warmer regions. This is the reason why the large mouth bass of Florida get much larger than those in Pennsylvania, and for the same reason muskies from Lakes Le Boeuf and Conneaut of this state grow to be very large.

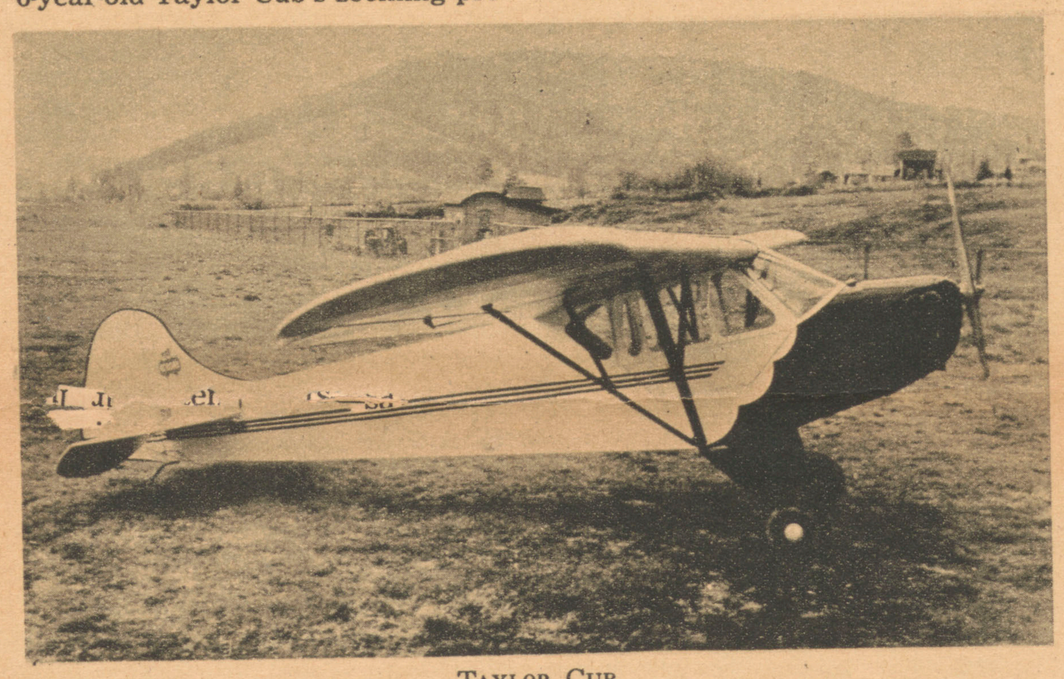
TIME OUT FOR LUNCH

It is then that the evils and cares of the world are furthest from our thoughts.

FULL GROWN Cub

A ROMANCE OF PENNA. INDUSTRY

FEW weeks ago 16-year-old Helen Jones, daughter of Lancaster Airport Manager Jesse P. Jones, made a one-hour altitude flight to 11,000 feet, her first test in an attempt to break the world's altitude record for women in the National Aeronautical Assn's third class. Helen, who made her first flight as passenger aged three, and her first solo flight to a dead-stick landing at 16, was trained in a Taylor Cub plane, has flown many of her 50 hours in one. Last week airmen, scanning sales and production records, were even more amazed at the 6-year-old Taylor Cub's zooming production climb than by 16-year-old Helen's altitude flight.



TAYLOR CUB

From Pennsylvania, the Cub goes to America, Europe, Africa, Australia.

Few Pennsylvanians are aware that the Taylor Cub is manufactured in this State. Fewer yet know that its Bradford plant turns out more planes than any other factory in the U. S., probably more than any other commercial plane factory in the world. With a 161 percent sales increase in 1936 over 1935, Taylor Aircraft Co. last week was preparing to turn out at least 1,300 planes in 1937, talked optimistically of selling 2,500 planes a year for two years.

Taylor's Piper. In 1928 C. G. Taylor designed and built his first plane. Heavy, with mediocre performance and a high landing speed, it was built to sell around $4,000, cost approximately $9 per hour to fly 100 miles (.05 per passenger mile). Bradford's Chamber of Commerce members became interested, induced Bradford citizens to invest in Taylor Aircraft Co. Four planes were built on the original design. But manufacturing cost was so high, the market so limited, that Taylor Aircraft nose-dived into its private depression long before the U. S. as a whole went into a tailspin.

Secretary-treasurer of the original company was a husky Harvard graduate named W. T. Piper. A Spanish-American and World War veteran, Mr. Piper had been a construction contractor, an oil producer in the rich Pennsylvania field near Bradford. He believed that though the first Taylor had failed, there was a market for a small, rugged plane with a low landing speed (for safety) and low sales and operating costs. While he began trying to pay off debts and reorganize the company, he asked Designer Taylor to produce a plane with these specifications; a high structural safety factor; small, dependable gasoline motor; landing speed no higher than 30 m. p. h., to sell at $1,500 or less.

When the other backers said they were willing to accept their first loss, but were definitely through with the airplane business, Treasurer Piper sank $150,000 of his own money into the new company, "not from choice but from necessity." Just as the last of the $150,000 was disappearing, the Cub, newly designed after long tinkering, began to sell.

In 1931-32-33, Taylor Aircraft sold 90 planes. In 1934 they stepped sales up to 70. As Depression thawed under the beaming Roosevelt smile in 1935, sales shot up to 211. Banner year so far, 1936 saw 550 Taylor Cubs sold to enthusiasts in the U. S., Canada, Mexico, England, most European countries, South Africa, South America, Australia, Japan and the Dutch Indies.

Practically an all-Pennsylvania plane, with chrome-molle welded fuselage, steel tubing made in Bridgeport, propellors made at a new factory in Lititz, ribs of nicral (a Pennsylvania aluminum product), and a 40-h. p., 4-cylinder Continental motor, the present Taylor Cub retails at $1,270 ($470 down payment), carries pilot & passenger at .007c per passenger per mile. It has probably the lowest operating cost of any standard plane in the world—$1 per flying hour. (20c for depreciation; 10c for overhaul & repair; 70c for gas & oil.) The Cub cruises at 70 m. p. h., lands at 27.

Personnel & Employes. Many an industrialist would be amazed at the manner in which Taylor Aircraft conducts its business. Entrepreneur Piper owns a majority of the stock. President is 34-year-old T. V. Wells, who learned to fly at Bradford Airport, began with Taylor in 1930, and stepped up from salesmanager and flying representative to the president's desk. All other directors & officers are actual employes of the company.

Cubs are turned out in the company's factory at Bradford Airport, where manufacturing floorspace was tripled last year to 50,000 sq. ft. One of the few airplane manufacturing companies to do so, Taylor keeps its 200 employes busy the year 'round. Taylor Aircraft finds that employes who can fly take more interest in their work than non-flyers. So every factory hand is encouraged to join the Flying Club (80 pilot members). Apparently Taylor would just as soon have its employes in the air as in the shop: it charges them a minimum of $1 per hour for plane hire in non-working hours, raises that to $1.50 per hour in working hours—but does not deduct any pay for the time employes spend flying.

Sales & Safety. The first Taylor Cub, sold to James Smith of Emporium, is still in use, last year was flown to the Miami Air Races. Many Cubs have flown 250,000 miles, are still in tiptop condition. One plane has been used to train 70 pilots. Last December 42 Cubs formed an air caravan to fly to the Miami Air Races, a total of 35,000 flying miles at an average operating cost of $23. A Taylor Cub, mounted on skis, flew to a marooned New York upstate town last winter with parts for a broken-down snow scraper. Other Cubs are mounted on pontoons for over-water flights. The youngest Cub pilot is aged 12; oldsters over 60 fly their grandchildren in it.

CUB'S PIPER

Pinned his faith on low cost, low landing speed.

LANCASTER'S JONES

She has reached 16 years and 11,000 feet.

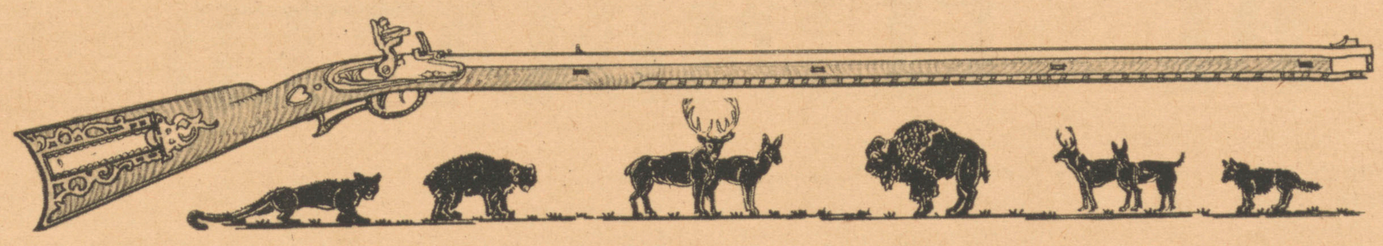
Facts like those have spelled the Cub's huge sales. Fact behind all those facts is low operating cost—and safety. The safety comes from rugged construction—but most of all, it is inherent in low landing speed.

Actual landing speed of the Cub is 27 m. p. h. The average pilot lands 10 percent faster, or 30 m. p. h. Since a plane always lands into the wind, a gentle breeze of 8 or 10 miles would cut the landing speed down to 20 m. p. h. This is half the average plane's landing speed of 40 m. p. h. Obviously, a pilot has about twice as long to exercise his judgment in landing. And with a rugged plane of natural stability, errors of judgment are far less dangerous at low landing speed than high.

Most famed Cub enthusiast is Speed King Frank Hawks, who parks his Cub at Hawks Nest, Redding, Conn., commutes in it on short hops where his specially-built speedsters would be out of place. To the Cub's five factory agents and scores of local dealers over the U. S., Taylor Aircraft sent reprints of Hawks' bubbling letter: "In my opinion, it is the most dependable, safe, and economical airplane in its field of competition on the market today."

Last week Cub's Piper, with orders for 1,300 motors for 1937 already out, was mulling over prospects of selling 2,500 planes a year in 1938 and 1939, which would enable him to cut prices again to $1,000. The motor alone costs as much as the rest of the plane. The present $1,270 price, recently reduced from $1,470, was made possible by the large order for engines. If & when that happens, Pennsylvania will lead the world in creating what many an aviation expert believes to be a mass market for flivver planes to fit the average auto buyer's pocketbook.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RIFLE



Lancaster County Firearm Made Possible Conquest of Frontier, Indians and Red-Coats

CHAPTER III: ITS MILITARY VICTORIES.

THE flint lock Pennsylvania rifle, made in and around Lancaster, played a great part in the War of the Revolution. Much has been written on this subject. But much remains to be written, especially the story of the rifle from the intimate point of view of the men that fought the battles of the Revolution with the Pennsylvania rifle.

In New England, the manufacture and use of the rifle was not well understood. There were no centers of competitive gun making, like that great group of gunsmiths around Lancaster, Pa. The smooth bore musket was the weapon used in the Battle of Bunker Hill at Charleston, Mass., on June 17, 1776. The shot that was heard around the world, fired at the Bridge Head in Concord, by the Minute Man, was shot from a smooth bore musket.

The tide turned for Colonial troops in the War of Independence when the Appalachian hunters and backwoodsmen and the Pennsylvania rifles were brought into the contest. It is a thrilling record.

The people of the American Colonies, at the beginning of the War of the Revolution, were separated from each other by pride, local jealousies, and rival factions from the very beginning of their effort at self-government separate from English rule. The Massachusetts Puritans did not like the Maryland Cavaliers; the Knickerbockers and the Philadelphia Quakers distrusted both. When the supreme hour came, the great question was, would Massachusetts and Connecticut march and fight shoulder to shoulder with Maryland and Pennsylvania?

When it was clear that war with England was inevitable, the leaders had to deal with the questions of the composition of the Continental Army. Would the army be provincial, with all the dangers of a royalist organization that such a combination contained? Could it be made an Army of American patriots with a single will to fight and win? What was needed, as their leaders well knew, was an army of loyal Americans fighting for freedom, liberty, and the right to live their own lives. There were such loyal Americans, and there was a leader who knew where to find them.

The leader was George Washington; the sought-for soldiers were the pioneers of the Alleghenies, the hunters and frontiersmen who made their homes and fought for their living in the great forests of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia. The implement with which they made their living and defended themselves from the cunning, hostile Indian enemies and the savage wild beasts was their long rifles of Pennsylvania make. Washington understood them because he had traveled with them as diplomat to the French at Fort Le Boeuf on French Creek, and as an officer commanded them on Braddock's ill-starred expedition to Fort Duquesne.

These men were original in thought and action. They were not connected with this or that province or any particular state. They had forgotten their connections with any European race. They lived a free life, and valued it to the point that they were willing to fight for it. Their freedom needed no proclamation. It showed in their every movement, and beamed straight from their eyes. They remembered no fatherland. Their shelter was won with the axe, and their food with the rifle. They asked nothing of civilization, and were never in debt.

When the new American Congress decided, under the leadership and suggestion of Washington, to draw its first levies for the American army from the Appalachian backwoods, it not alone secured the services of the most accurate and deadly riflemen in the world, but it had something more—it had the moral effect that these men brought to the partisan colonies assembled in the camp at Cambridge.

These men brought independence, typified in their magnificent physical attainments, even their dress of buckskin and lindsey and the hunting shirt of which Washington was so fond, and referred to as an emblem of Liberty, that had "never in the history of man been worn by enslaved people". It was distinctive, this American garb, and to crown all was their weapon—the Pennsylvania rifle, handsome to look at, distinctive, gracefully handled, and the most deadly firearm in the world when used by these American frontiersmen who did not know fear.

On the 14th of June, 1775, the Continental Congress, having decided upon war, issued its first call for troops as follows:

"Resolved, That six companies of expert riflemen be immediately raised in Pennsylvania, two in Maryland, and two in Virginia, that each Company consist of a Captain, three Lieutenants, four Sergeants, four Corporals, a Drummer or Trumpeter, and sixty-eight privates.

"That each Company, as soon as completed, march and join the Army near Boston, to be employed as Light-Infantry, under the command of the chief officer of that Army."

Such was the beginning of the United States Army. These were the first troops ever levied on this continent by authority of a central government. On the 15th of June George Washington was appointed Commander-in-Chief. On the 22nd of June, Congress directed Pennsylvania to raise two more troops of riflemen, making a total of eight from the colony. The commissions of the officers were dated June 25th, which was Sunday.

Curtis says *(Recollection of Washington)*, "When Morgan cried with martial inspiration, 'Come on, boys, who is for the Camp at Cambridge'," the mountaineers turned out to a man. With blankets buckled to their backs, their commissariats consisting of parched corn, of which they had learned the value from the Indians, and which they carried in small bags at their belts, augmented by what they could shoot with their rifles on their journey, they grasped their rifles and strode away to Massachusetts over the rude roads.

Cresap, leaving Frederick, Maryland, made Cambridge with all his men, a distance of 550 miles, on foot in 22 days. Morgan, starting from Winchester, Virginia, did even better. With 96 men they traveled a distance of 600 miles in 21 days, without the loss of a man.

The British army at Boston soon knew these sharpshooting hunters were on the front line,—even Europe heard of them.

The brothers Bradford, printers of Philadelphia, wrote to a London publisher: "This province has raised 1000 riflemen, the worst of whom will put a ball into a man's head at 200 yards. Therefore, advise your officers coming to America to settle their affairs in England before they leave."

A letter from a Maryland Church of England minister to the Earl of Dartmouth said (December 20, 1775): "Rifles, infinitely better than those imported, are daily made in many places in Pennsylvania. All gunsmiths everywhere are constantly employed. The Americans are the best marksmen in the world. 1000 of these riflemen would cut to pieces 10,000 of your best troops."

When the Pennsylvania riflemen arrived at Cambridge, they created a sensation at once by their deadly sharp shooting, particularly on the British officers whom they killed at unheard of distances. In the British camp the riflemen were called "Shirt tail men, with their cursed twisted guns, the most fatal widow-and-orphan makers in the World".

The riflemen were always in the forefront of the succeeding revolutionary battles—Saratoga, Stillwater; they outshot Ferguson's crack troops at King's Mountain in North Carolina, killing and wounding 400 of his men with a loss of 88 of their own.

No examination of the history of the flint lock Pennsylvania rifle can omit the part it took in the repulse of the British in New Orleans by General Andrew Jackson. Historians agree that the battle was won by the markmanship of Carroll's Tennessee riflemen, Adair's veterans of the Old Kentucky Rifle Brigade, Hinds' Mississippi rifles, and Jugeat's Chocktaws.

The battle was fought in two engagements. At the principal one of January 8, 1815, Great Britian's forces amounted to 10,084 picked European troops, completely equipped with the best firearms, trained in the arts of European war. Their guns were smooth bore muskets, which were fired in volleys on command.

General Jackson's American forces, counting all troops, backwoodsmen, riflemen, and all others numbered 3,918 men. As the British army advanced across the misty plain on that January morning, the Pennsylvania rifles spoke from behind cypress log and molasses hogshead, held by steady hands, and fired by the hawkeyed American frontiersmen.

After the battle was over, the British army returns gave their men; killed 381; died of wounds 487; wounded and disabled 1251; wounded 1217—total 3336. American records showed killed 8; wounded 13. Here the supremacy of the American rifle was undeniably established.

SYPHILIS: PROMPT TREATMENT PREVENTS ITS SPREAD; IT CAN BE ELIMINATED

WHEN Pittsburgh's Council questioned Pittsburgh Health Director Dr. Isaac Hope Alexander about the increased budget he had drawn up for his first full year in office, that famed physician won them over with just a few miraculously effective sentences. "One out of every 10 persons in Pittsburgh is afflicted with syphilis," said Dr. Alexander. "If we can compel them to take treatments to our satisfaction, not theirs, then we will have many less cases at Mayview (city home & hospital). Thirty percent of the Mayview patients are thus affected. Many of them are there only because they have it."

Packed into that one short paragraph, which won for Dr. Alexander his budget increase, is a significant summary of the prevalence, the cost, and the loss in normal life caused by the "mad dog among contagious diseases," whose history *We the People* described last week. Today the nation, lead by Surgeon General Thomas Parran Jr. of the U. S. Public Health Service, and in the State by Secretary of Health Edith MacBride-Dexter and such men as Dr. Alexander, is beginning a campaign to stamp out this dread destroyer. The only way to bring syphilis under control, as other plagues have been brought under control, is to make the word as commonly known as tuberculosis; and to make recognition and treatment as automatic and normal as recognition & treatment of tuberculosis or diphtheria.

"The American Disease." When the first great epidemic of syphilis hit Europe, after Charles VIII's army invaded Naples in 1494, syphilis was known variously as the French disease, or as the Neapolitan disease, depending on whether the speaker was a Frenchman or a Neapolitan. Today, says Surgeon General Parran, "it may in time be known as the great American disease." For while in countries such as Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Great Britain the number of syphilitics and new syphilis cases has been remarkably lowered in the last 16 years, the syphilis morbidity rate in the U. S. is probably higher than ever—despite the fact that a specific cure has been known for almost 30 years.

In Scandinavian countries syphilis has been made a rare disease since 1920. Sweden, Norway and Denmark, with a population about equal to that of New York State, had less than 1,600 cases of syphilis last year. Meantime, in one month of 1935 there were 21,984 cases under treatment in upstate New York alone—not counting unknown and untreated cases. Dr. MacBride-Dexter estimates that there are 35,000 treated cases of syphilis in Pennsylvania, and that it kills about 7,000 persons each year. In Sweden in 1935 there were only 431 new cases of syphilis in the entire year. In New York 1,836 new cases were discovered in **one month.** Said Dr. Parran in *Survey Graphic:* "Just as we find it difficult to teach typhoid fever and diphtheria to medical students by the case method, because of their scarcity, so in Stockholm and Copenhagen there is the same dearth of early syphilis for teaching material."

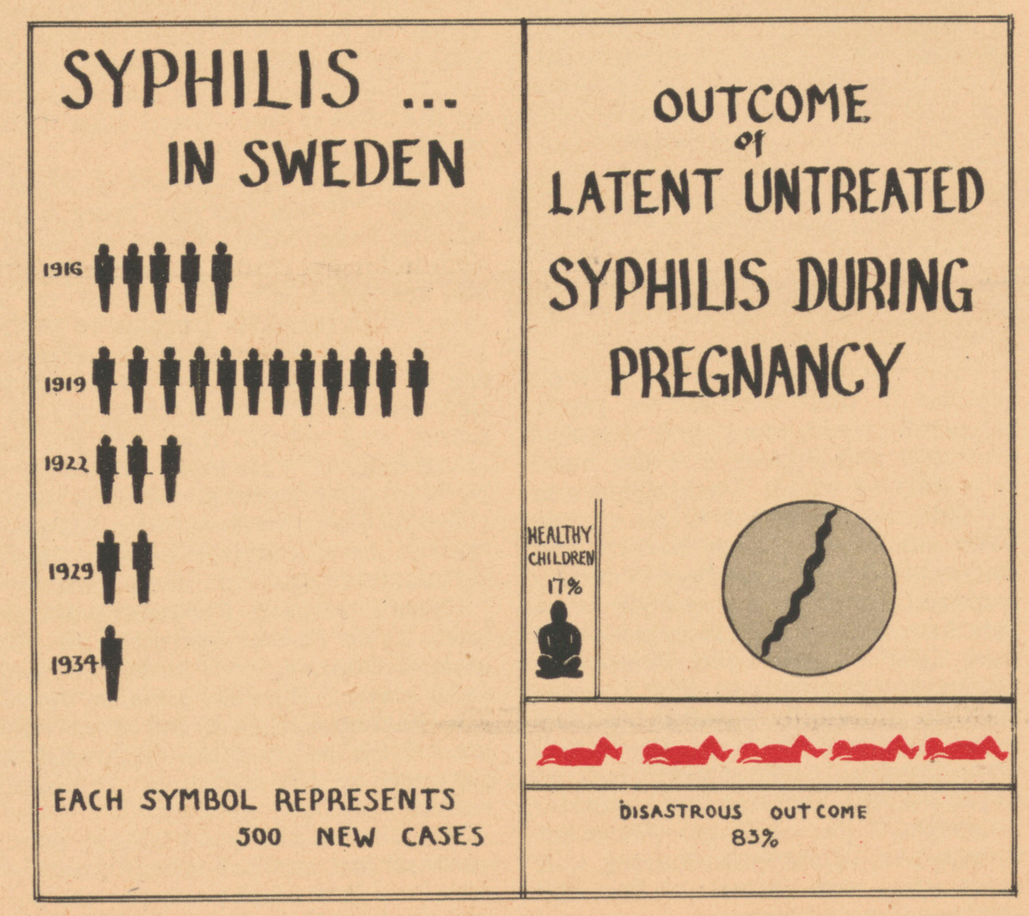
"Mad Dog." The microscopic, corkscrew-shaped germ which produces syphilis is no respecter of persons. The *spirocheta pallida,* a pale, thin, thrashing organism, is very fragile. It requires moisture and warmth to survive. It dies as soon as it dries. But given any means of entry to the body, through sexual intercourse, kissing, a warm moist towel, and it multiplies in the victim with astounding rapidity.

Syphilis is a disease, not a sin; it should be regarded and treated as a disease. "From my own findings," says Dr. Parran, "I should estimate that one-half of all syphilis infections have been acquired innocently." Most pitiful cases of all are those of children born with congenital syphilis. It may condemn them to idiocy, blindness, disfigurement, or crippled limbs. Yet there is no need for a child to suffer thus. If treatment of a pregnant woman who has active syphilis is started before the fifth month of her pregnancy, she has nine chances out of ten of giving birth to a healthy child. If she goes without treatment, those chances are just reversed. Says Dr. Parran: "Five months' treatment during pregnancy is better than five years' treatment (for the child) after birth of the child." Pregnant women with any cause for suspicion should have themselves tested for syphilis as a normal routine.

Treatment. There are three stages of syphilis. In the first it becomes established through the body, and is evidenced by a small sore or chancre which usually appears within three or four weeks. It appears insignificant, and usually heals soon. Six weeks to two months later usually comes the second stage, usually accompanied by a rash, a sore throat, or sores within the mouth. These symptoms may last no more than a month or so, or perhaps a year. Then usually they pass. Then the *spirocheta* may lie dormant for months or even years before the dread third stage approaches, when bones, nerves, heart, brains or other tissues may be affected to turn a person into a living death.

Most cases of syphilis can be cured during the early stages; a large majority during the secondary stage. Even in the third stage the disease may be alleviated. **More important than all, proper treatment can make a person non-infectious within a comparatively short time.** The way to wipe out this "mad dog among communicable diseases" is to treat it early so that it may be prevented from spreading. Says Dr. Parran: "I should emphasize the Scandinavian principle which obligates the patient to take treatment as it does the State to provide such treatment . . . Syphilis control is not the business of the public health officer alone nor yet of the physician or the social worker. It is the job for the whole people which can be done only with their understanding and cooperation."

Anyone suspecting he may have contracted syphilis may go to the nearest State clinic, of which there are now 76 in operation, or to his own doctor. He can take a Wassermann test, or a dark-field microscope test, which shows the presence of *spirocheta pallida* by its shadow and reflection. If the test is positive, he should begin treatment and continue it until the doctor tells him it may be discontinued.



Most treatments consist of intravenous injections of neo-arsphenamin (called "914" because its discovery required 308 more experiments than the famous "606"). Treatments continue at intervals of every 7 to 10 days for at least 8 weeks. Then the patient gets bismuth treatments, injections into the buttock, for the following 6 to 8 weeks. 914 attacks the *spirocheta* in the bloodstream; bismuth acts on the bony structure of the body. The treatments should be repeated until the physician is sure they may be discontinued.

The important thing is that after a few weeks of treatment the patient, while far from being cured, can usually be made non-infectious. He still must be careful not to expose others to infection—but he is freed from the haunting fear of infecting others that he carried before.

War on Syphilis. Just before New Year's more than 500 physicians, public health officials and researchers gathered in Washington to discuss syphilis. The Social Security Act has made money available which many States, notably Pennsylvania, are using in the war on syphilis—with the knowledge that the disease may be virtually wiped out within 20 years if the campaign against it is waged right. Says Dr. Edgar S. Everhart of the State Health Department's Bureau of Genito-Urinary Clinics: "Proper treatment of syphilitic infections offers the only means to subdue this disease . . . If all fresh infections were properly treated, there would be no syphilis worthy of mention ten years from now . . . It is not lack of facilities, but lack of interest on the part of the patient that makes syphilis a widespread infection."

There are adequate facilities in Pennsylvania to treat the disease. The 76 clinics are free. Besides these, from the $65,900 allotted to the Health Department to fight syphilis this year, come free drugs to private physicians whose patients would prefer to be treated there, and who are unable to pay the cost of a course of treatemnt. The dangerous person—dangerous to himself and others—is the one who neglects to complete his course of treatment. The State Health Department is considering a regulation requiring that all syphilis cases be reported—by number, so that there need be no unwarranted publicity for the patient. But should the patient discontinue the course of treatment before he is cured, he must be reported to the Department. The Department will then send one of its trained inspectors to visit the patient and to get him to take up the treatment again. The Department is already empowered to quarantine victims of the disease and to arrest them if they violate the quarantine.

Such action will not be necessary if Americans can be made to recognize how grave the situation is, health officials believe, for the people themselves are the ones who can finally wipe out this greatest plague of all.

"PENNSYLVANIA IN REVIEW"

THE GOVERNOR

Dinner & Talks

Last week Mrs. George H. Earle, who had been appointed a board-member of the Muncy Industrial Home for Women by her husband, and who later was elected board chairman, helped the Governor entertain Democratic senators. Good wine trickled down senatorial throats, good food settled comfortably into their midriffs as the Governor & Mrs. Earle were hosts to the law-makers who were just getting into the swing of the session.

To many a new Senator the dinner was his first look at the inside of the rambling red stone mansion that sets plumb off the sidewalk of Harrisburg's aristocratic Front Street, facing the broad Susquehanna River and its busy, tooting little coal dredges.

Unpretentious from without, save for its rambling size, the Mansion inside is typical of the political & social freshness the Governor and his wife brought to it after the Pinchot regime had closed. Typical was Mrs. Earle's remark before the Earles moved in to renovate the building: "My, its stuffy in here."

The dinner came genially at a time when first indications of intra-party discordance had flickered, the afternoon before, in the Governor's ornate office on Capitol Hill, where there was a meeting of the Goodrich Committee with the House & Senate Welfare Committees *(see below)*. There the Earle-endorsed committee report had been subject of suggestively sharp questioning by Luzerne County's new Senator Dr. Leo Mundy and Philadelphia's Republican-turned-Democrat Senator Harry Shapiro, both of whom were wary of placing too much power in the hands of the new Department of Assistance recommended by Dean Goodrich & committee.

Meantime, despite pressing legislative & executive business, with senators, representatives & cabinet members streaming in & out of his office, Governor Earle had found time to fit two speaking engagements, one outside the State, into his schedule.

At a Jackson Day address in Wooster, Ohio, the Governor, already involved in a dispute with the State Bar Association, whose members he had twice castigated, took another crack at courts and lawyers. Particular subject of criticism was the U. S. Supreme Court, whose authority to invalidate legislation he called "open to serious question."

Said the Governor: "We may as well recognize the fact that the social and economic progress of our nation has been retarded and the rights of our individual States have been restricted by current interpretations of our Constitution."

Plans for a State-wide Earle peace plea were ruined by eleventh hour radio difficulties that limited his hearers to those tuned to the Harrisburg station from which he broadcast.

To the Governor, who had labored over his speech until past 4 a. m. of the day he spoke, the upset was a keen disappointment. In his address, sponsored by the Emergency Peace Campaign, Earle denounced soldiers of fortune from this country who have sold their lethal talents to the warring factions in Spain.

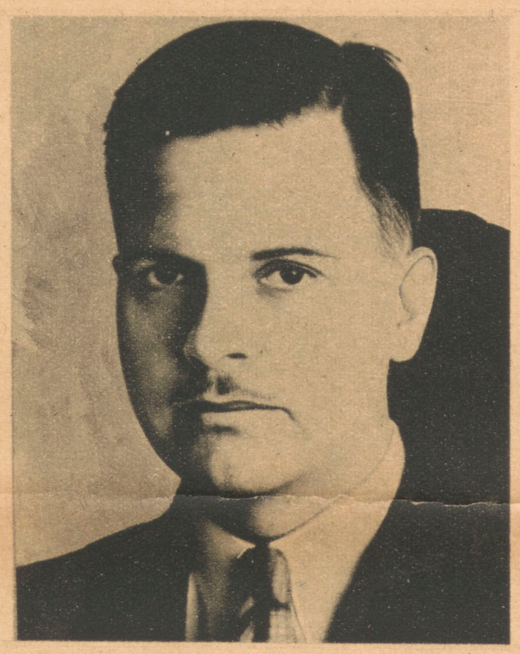
Said he: "Men who kill for money are not heroes . . . They are gangsters in uniform. We must disown them."

CABINET

Department of Assistance?

As hot a political potato as any in this 132nd session of General Assembly is Relief—but in a new light. No hunger marchers are expected to storm Capitol Hill, but two keen hungers are matched in Legislature. One is the unseemly hunger sectarian charity associations and local poor board directors say that social workers feel for their jobs. Another is long-accustomed, huge and expensive appetite which social workers claim poor board members have worked up over years. The particular diet on which social workers would like to see poor board members go, and which poor board members reject, is the report of the Goodrich Committee on Relief & Public Assistance.

EX-GOVERNOR PINCHOT
The State-wide Relief organization he built . . .



ERIC BIDDLE
. . . was organizing pressure groups under its former director.

Last week a hearing on the Goodrich Report was held in the Governor's office, with Dean Herbert F. Goodrich of University of Pennsylvania Law School present in person. What developed was typical of the battle to come if and when Dean Goodrich's committee presents the bill he said they would submit.

The Goodrich Report recommends ripping out local poor boards, putting many of their functions under a State Department of Assistance. Legislators who attended the hearing in the Governor's office, and who had seen the preponderance of social workers at their own previous committee hearing, came away unconvinced that the Goodrich Report was an outline for action, believed it instead to be a thesis in which the shortcomings of poor boards had been played up, the best aspects of a hopeful replacement plan highlighted.

What was revealed was the deep, eternal rift between party workers and social workers. These thoughts were apparently running through legislative minds: In general, legislators favor some plan for consolidation, but many sincerely doubt that centralizing authority in the State is a good thing, fear that it will defeat its own ends.

They feel a natural resentment over the fact that those now leading the movement for a social-worker-dominated State Department of Assistance are the same ones who attacked New Deal plans and candidates during the 1934 election—while those whom the social workers sneer at as "politicians" were out on the firing line crusading for a broad New Deal program of social welfare. (Example: State Relief Administrator Karl de Schweinitz voted for Schnader in 1934.) The "politicians" reason that those social workers who are now professing greater "vision" than they, lacked it during the campaign years when the battle for social welfare was being fought. Then they say social workers were content with the Hoover order of things.

The typical veteran Democrat regards the social worker organization of the present State Relief set-up—with which poor board functions would be merged in the proposed Department of Assistance—as a Republican organization, a continuance of the personnel built up by the Pinchot gang and Pinchot's Relief lieutenant, Eric Biddle. They see a suspicious tie-up between these Republican reliefers, part of the organization built by Pinchot, and Big Business—the Mellon-Grundy crowd that dominated Republican regimes.

They also feel that the universities, which have now overloaded most of the professions, have found a new outlet in "quick & dirty" courses for social service and personnel "experts". They know that social service workers and personnel personnel have organized in Harrisburg and Washington one of the most powerful lobbies.

The so-called merit system, or civil service, is championed by an organization headed by ex-Relief Director Robert Livingston Johnson, whose name is anathema to Democrats.

Up to the surface bobbed this old-age struggle between party worker and social worker when Senators Mundy and Shapiro *(see above)* questioned Dean Goodrich on the qualifications he would set for employes of the proposed Department of Assistance.

Legislators distrust centralized control because it tends to create State-wide, instead of local, political machines. Likewise social service workers, who fare better under centralized control with one of their ilk at the top, distrust unit political control. Politicos have the feel of the people in their districts, know them better, though they may be less adept at technically skilled social worker procedure. Social workers are doubtless more skilled in centralized control and procedure. While politicians may be wasteful in one manner, social workers are equally wasteful in another—as witness "sales arguments" to maintain persons on relief not entitled to relief.

Democrat and Republican legislators who oppose the Goodrich Report had some of their fears substantiated last week as Kenneth L. M. Pray, secretary of the Public Charities Association, and Eric Biddle began throughout the State a mass drive, with speeches to clubs and other organizations, and a line-up of pressure groups for the Goodrich Report. The great Biddle propaganda machine was functioning in every Pennsylvania city, as social workers and their friends held meeting to "put the heat" on members of the General Assembly. Meantime, in Harrisburg the groups opposing the Report were beginning to crystallize for what will be the showdown—the introduction of a bill creating a Department of Assistance, of which Relief Administer Karl de Schweinitz is already rumored as Secretary.

CONGRESS

Applause

Currently the doughtiest Democratic figure in the Senate is a comparative newcomer—a strange fact in that tradition-bound body. But there is a good reason why Senator Joseph F. Guffey should top most of his colleagues in political prestige. He carried Pennsylvania to make himself the first Democratic Senator from the State in a half-century. He sponsored the politically potent Guffey Coal Bills. He said Pennsylvania could be carried by Roosevelt—and it was, by 650,000.

Democratic Senators who have honored "Joe" Guffey far beyond what a first-term Senator usually gets (appointments to choicest committee posts, etc.), recently honored him again. At their caucus preceding the opening of Congress, they adopted a resolution eulogizing his work as chairman of the party's Senatorial Campaign Committee, in which an off-year election saw the number of Democratic Senators increased. It was the first time in Senate history that such a vote had been made.

PENNSYLVANIA'S GIANT FARM INDUSTRY

FIGURES USED ON THIS PAGE ARE FOR "FARM VALUE", OR PRODUCTION VALUE

FARM SHOW, 1937

THREE hopes burn brightly in the average Pennsylvania farm boy's breast: to win a blue ribbon at the county fair, to be named the Star Farmer of America, and to attend yearly the State Farm Show at Harrisburg.

Of these the latter hope is most often realized. Beginning at 8 o'clock this morning (Jan. 18), the advance guard of a sizeable portion of the State's 175,000 full-time farmers and their families, plus added thousands who admit to a love of farming but get no closer than occasional dabblings in their back yards, starts pouring into the nation's largest indoor farm products show, being held this week in the U. S.'s largest farm show building.

Pennsylvania has no State Fair such as Iowan Phil Stong romanticined in his best-selling novel of that name (later made into a movie with the late Will Rogers and a prize boar named Blue Boy). Some of its bigger county fairs (York, Allegheny, Ebensburg) equal in lavishness the Western State Fairs. But to Pennsylvania's prosperous farm population (estimated cash income last year: $260,000,000), and the prosperous agricultural supplies men who sell to them, the Farm Show is bigger & better than any State Fair.

Size. Twenty-one years ago some 5,000 people attended the first Farm Show. This year officials look for a daily attendance of 75,000, a total attendance of around 375,000. If the weather

(Continued on Page 15)

LEGISLATURE

Legislature's Week

Legislation pertaining to education, protection of teachers and pupils claimed major positions in Legislative hoppers last week.

Teachers' Tenure. To Senator Leo C. Mundy, Democrat, Luzerne, goes credit for introduction of the first teacher tenure bill of the session. Representing a section of the third largest county in the State and one notorious for its treatment of public school teachers, the Mundy bill, if passed as written, will eradicate most of the evils which politically minded school directors impose on hard working, non-political teachers.

One of the provisions of Mundy's measure specifies a public hearing on charges against a dismissed teacher, will eliminate behind-closed-door blanket dismissals of entire teaching staffs, the experience in many Luzerne and other county districts.

Other teacher tenure bills found their way into the legislative mill authored by Senator Frank Ruth, Democrat, Berks; Representative Charles Wright, Democrat, Luzerne, and Albert L. O'Connor, Democrat, Cambria.

The big State Education Association, which from time to time in recent sessions has introduced and lobbied for passage of tenure bills, also announces that it will have a measure introduced. But it is more than likely that when tenure is written into legislation the Mundy bill will be the one which Governor Earle will sign.

Civil Service. Senator E. J. Thompson, able Center County New Dealer, about whom much of the administration's legislative hopes focus in the Senate, presented a thorough-going civil service bill for State employes. Not sponsored by the administration and not particularly favored by politicians, the measure undoubtedly will receive careful consideration by most legislators, mostly because Thompson sponsored it. Republican employes of the auditor general's and State treasurer's office, who will end their service on May 1st, perked up their ears a bit when first news of Thompson's bill was announced, but lapsed into their previous jittery state when they realized that it will be many months before final passage.

Philadelphia. First definite act of the session came when Governor Earle signed a joint resolution creating a commission to investigate complex phases of Philadelphia's city-county government. Power of subpoena granted the commission will not be used by Senator Harry J. Shapiro, chairman of the commission, who believes that Philadelphia city and county officials will attend hearings of the commission voluntarily. Designed to consolidate overlapping functions of city and county offices, rearrange the wobbly financial structure of the municipality and possibly rip out of office duplicating boards, courts and officeholders, the hearings are loaded with potential dynamite.

Blocs, the bane of administration and opposition leaders' lives, are forming early this session. Coal region members have organized a tight little group which includes both Republican and Democratic members.

Rural members put the finishing touches on their bloc organization during the week. Leaders' efforts to keep city and country members united under party banners will no doubt go unheeded.

P. S. C. While relief, administration, costs and personnel, claimed most attention in off-the-floor discussions, plans for ripping out the Public Service Commission and substituting a fair rate board went on apace. Surprising to Democratic leaders was a promise of support from Old Guard Republican members of the Senate, ignored by Pinchot when he organized the present commission.

Few question that the Public Service Commission will be ripped out, with perhaps only a few of the Senate dissenting. So definite is the ripper trend that county leaders are already endeavoring to secure places for faithful followers on the new board.

ANNA BRANCATO

Forced marriage-bound couples to think it over.

MRS. HORTING

She had no political dreams previously.

While little has been divulged on the administration's plans for the board, it is likely to consist of the same number of commissioners as at present.

If this is so, there will be slim pickings for deserving party workers on the board itself, as it is almost certain that two members of the Commission, United Mine Workers' Egan and Greenfield's Gruenberg will continue to serve, with Richard Beamish, present commission counsel as chairman. Thomas Buchanan, Democrat, is certain of retention. There is considerable sentiment in certain administration circles for the retention of Pinchot's Stephen Stahlnecker, but hard-bitten Democratic county chiefs are determined to secure at least four Board posts and perhaps will insist also on the dismissal of Gruenberg, whose liberalism has several times been questioned.

Labor. Railroad labor unions, encouraged by repeated Democratic promises for enactment of full crew and train limit legislation, presented two bills providing for these things in the House. Sponsored by Representatives Reising, Welsh, Fitch and Moran, all Democrats and all union men, the bills, which have appeared in every legislative session for the past 20 years, are nearer enactment than ever before.

Rail brotherhoods have lobbied long and expensively for the measures; their efforts have been equalled by railroads, which claim that the legislation will place an additional burden of $70,000,000 yearly on freight and passenger tariffs in the State. Representative Habbyshaw, Republican, Dauphin, beat the Democrats to the gun in presenting a full crew bill, modeled along the brotherhood formula, but when and if the legislation becomes law, Reising's name will label the measure.

House Bill 92, introduced by Representative Ominsky, Democratic whip and Philadelphia spokesman in the lower branch is destined for considerable flattening when it reaches the Senate, if ever. The bill transfers many of the duties and personnel of field staff of the auditor general to the Department of Revenue. Senator Warren Roberts, auditor general-elect, no doubt blinked when he read the bill, which would seriously curtail his power and prerogatives. Assurance came from fellow Senators that the bill, which is designed perhaps for correction of a Philadelphia situation, would be substantially amended when it reached the upper house. The bill would have mercantile appraisers appointed not by the auditor general but through the Department of Revenue.

As the Senate adjourned after an uninteresting and desultory session Wednesday evening, the Republican side was deserted except for two minority members, who explained they were there only because they were waiting for train connections.

A brief session next week, on Monday night only, will permit legislators to attend the inaugural at Washington. By Monday night, January 25, it is expected that the bulk of the administration's far-reaching legislative program will be started on its tortuous way through both houses, which will settle down for a grind expected to continue until mid-May.

Women in the House

Despite their sex, no back seat drivers are the two Democratic women representatives at this session. Decidedly in the forefront are Representatives Brancato of Philadelphia, and Horting of Lancaster.

Vivacious, bouncing Anna Brancato is serving her third term as representative from the Fifth Philadelphia District. First Democratic woman representative, Miss Brancato is chairman of the Cities Committee, is also a member of five other committees: Appropriations, Education, Law & Order, State Boards and Judiciary General.

Best known for her "Hasty Marriage Bill," which, except in emergencies, forces couples with intent to marry to wait three days and think it over, Miss Brancato has also introduced bills outlawing breach of promise and establishing minimum wages for women.

First-timer Mrs. Ruth Horting is Lancaster County's only Democratic representative. In the November elections, she administered a spanking to her Republican opponent, former Lancaster Mayor T. Warren Metzger. Miss Brancato admits to being "over 21"; less squeamish about her age, Mrs. Horting says she is 36.

Contrary to assumption, Mrs. Horting is no widow, leaves her husband in Lancaster to look after her 12-year-old son when she is attending Legislature. A leader in Lancaster civic, welfare and church organizations, Mrs. Horting had the nomination forced on her, had no political dreams previously.

CONSTITUTION

Amendment

Center of the current struggle over the U. S. Supreme Court has been its series of crack-downs on legislation for farmers and labor, for control of industry. Various plans call for curbing the Court, enlarging and packing it, or for a Constitutional amendment. Few days ago such an amendment was offered by Pennsylvania Congressman Charles I. Faddis. His proposed amendment:

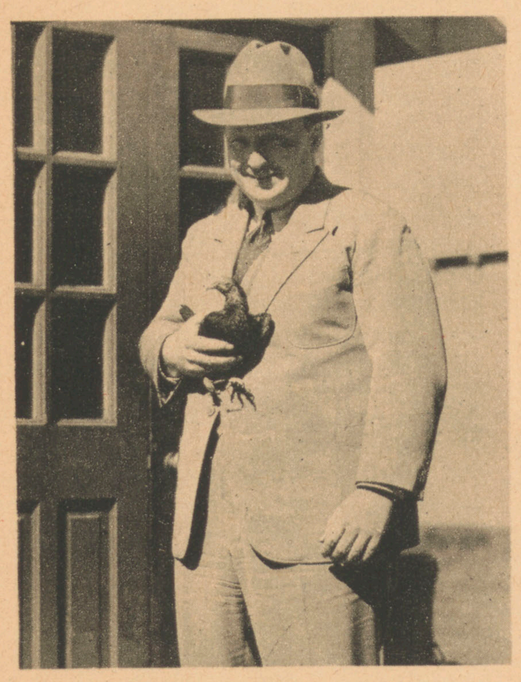
"Section 1: The Congress shall have the power to make laws to regulate agriculture, commerce, industry and labor.

"Section 2: This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within 7 years from the date of submission hereof to the States by Congress."

Said Representative Faddis: "The Nation cannot say to an individual, your economic condition is your own concern and that of no one else. The economic condition of all the nation is a national concern. If we are to continue as a progressive nation . . . the legislative bodies . . . the direct and only duly elected representatives of a sovereign people, must be invested with the sovereignty necessary to correct our economic and social defects.

"By this amendment to the Constitution I am attempting to secure for the Congress the additional power necessary to enact legislation to provide for the general welfare. If ratified, it would give Congress the power to regulate laws and conditions of labor, to fix minimum wage standards, regulate industry, business, production, agriculture, commerce, labor, trade, and to preven unfair trade practices."

FARM SHOW, 1937 (Cont. from P. 13)

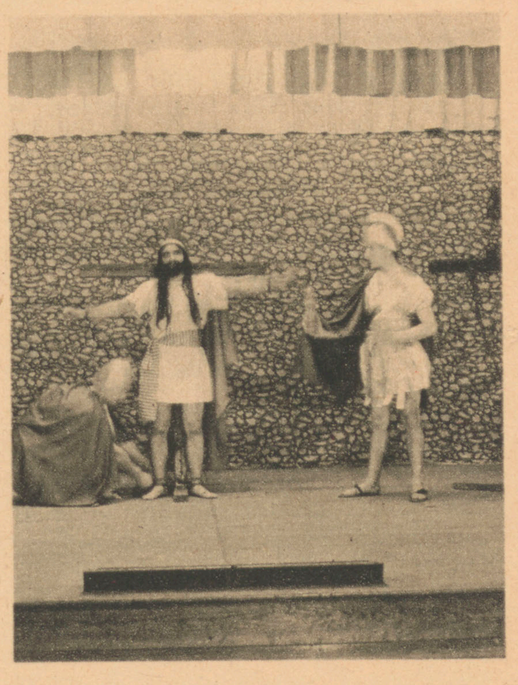


Governor Earle will exhibit his prize game cocks.

Boys & girls win prizes for exhibiting fine sheep like these . . .

. . . and for this (a prize-winning baby beef).

THESE ARE ALL PART OF A FARM SHOW



4-H Club boys bring Broadway to the farm, and enjoy it.

is good, it may go higher. Last year ugly weather kept thousands away.

When the farmers crowd into the $1,500,000 steel and masonry Farm Show Building which covers 10 acres at Harrisburg's McClay and Cameron Streets, they will view an immense variety of farm produce. With more than 11,000 exhibitors competing for 7,500 cash awards that total up to $39,213, the show provides 25 specialized classes for competitors: horses, sheep, swine, beef cattle, milk, corn, small grains (wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat and soybeans), potatoes, leaf tobacco, edible nuts, vegetables, maple syrup and sugar, honey, wool, eggs, baby chicks, poultry, home economics (prepared food, clothing, 4-H classes, etc.), cultural arts (music and drama), athletics (horse shoe pitching), State vocational demonstrations, vocational school exhibits and specialized project contests.

Conventions. With the Show as focal point for Pennsylvania farmers, agricultural groups need little prompting to arrange conventions during Farm Show Week. Twenty-four associations are meeting in Harrisburg this week, their activities given to such diverse things as bees, dairy farms, horses, poultry, sheep, swine, etc. Threshermen get together to thresh out their problems. Farm women meet for gossip and business. Milk dealers skim the cream of a year's doings.

Because the Show is recognized outside the State as one of the best of its kind, members of the Northeastern States Section of the National Association of Secretaries, Commissioners and Directors of Agriculture kill two birds with one stone with a junket to this State's capital to see the show and to hold their annual meeting.

While poultry exhibitors catch the throng's fancy with 19 classes and 3,146 birds, while livestock breeders are proudly showing 126 pens of sheep, 99 pens of swine, 196 beef cattle, and 79 horses, the center of interest for younger farmers will be not an exhibit, but a person. He is—

Clayton Hackman Jr., Star Farmer of America. When at last October's American Royal Livestock and Horse Show at Kansas City this handsome, 19-year-old Schaefferstown youth was judged Star Farmer, it was no empty honor. An annual award, it goes to one of the 100,000 youths who belong to the Future Farmers of America, an organization sponsored by the Federal Government and the agriculture education bureaus of the various State departments of education, and who work on farm projects toward their point score.

Few months before he won his title, young Clayton's worth as a farmer was recognized by his Mennonite father, who deeded him a half interest in his 101-acre farm. In his first year as a Future Farmer young Clayton lost $4.51. His second year his income rose to $429. The first year he was out of school it bounded up to $1,890—plus the fat $500 check he got along with his title. From his earnings Star Farmer Hackman has acquired 456 chickens, 46 pure-bred hogs. He now devotes most of his time to potatoes.

Pennsylvania's Future Farmers are also proud of youngster Rollin Young of Benton, Columbia County. At the same American Royal Livestock Show his accurate eye in judging dairy cattle won him a national judging championship and $300.

Future Farmers of America now number 9,500 in 205 Pennsylvania schools, where 225 12-month, State-accredited instructors teach them such farm subjects as mechanics, forestry, accountancy (to keep accurate check on production, income), rural law, sociology, farm management, ornamental gardening, vegetable gardening, animal husbandry, dairying, etc. Along with their adequate salaries (50 percent Federal funds, 30 percent State, 20 percent local), instructors are given four years in which to make their pupils qualified farmers learned in business as well as the farming end.

Each year a Future Farmer must complete one or more projects. Some raise potatoes, others garden truck, poultry, cattle. All must show a profit, all submit ledger accounts with hours of work done, receipts, expenditures. The major point in 19-year-old Star Farmer Hackman's favor was his successful completion of 22 projects in four years.

4-H Clubs (Hand, Heart, Health, Head), more social than the FFA's, make farm life more liveable in every rural hamlet, where they foster vocational training, promote a social life that might otherwise be lacking. Restricted to no age group, 4-H clubs do their best work in grade and high schools. Girl members are taught sewing, canning, other household arts. Boys learn the rudiments of successful agriculture, are encouraged to enter vocational schools. Circuit-riding instructors sent out from the Farm Extension Bureau of Penn State College, lead 4-H activities.

FARM SHOW COMMISSION: *(Back row) Raymond B. Arnold, Paul Thayer, Fred Cook, M. S. McDowell; (Front row) H. C. Fetterolf, J. M. Fry, Agriculture Secretary Hansell French, Director Eisaman, H. M. Turrell.*

Both FFA's and 4-H clubs will be much in the spotlight at this year's show, with special classes and exhibits. The FFA 125-piece band, recruited from the best musicians in 54 schools, is the show's musical feature. When night falls on the show and weary attendants begin closing doors, some 600 Pennsylvania FFA's will turn into their bunks on the Farm Show Building's second floor. Here Future Farmers will be hosts to more than 500 out-of-state comrades, especially to Maryland and Delaware groups who make an annual trek to Harrisburg.

Farm Show Business. Nominal head of the commission which produces this mammoth show is Governor George H. Earle, whose prize gamecocks will be exhibited if they are over an epidemic of colds which has attacked them. Its actual head is Milk Control Board chairman Howard G. Eisaman, who, since he went to the Milk Control Board, turns over the $5,000 salary he gets as Farm Show director as additional prize money.

Director Eisaman's thankless job it is to fit all sections of entries into 10 acres of floor space, which means rejecting far more than ever get in. Commercial exhibitors cajole, argue, threaten, plead—then generally compromise on one-tenth their original space request. But all important companies selling to farmers are represented in the 325 exhibits.

Despite the $1,500,000 building in which the show is held, the show's angel (the State) is no sugar daddy. It appropriates a meager $25,000 annually. To make ends meet, officials exact another $25,000 from commercial exhibitors. Another sizeable sum comes from convention groups which use the arena and auditorium, boosting annual receipts to approximately $65,000, enough to pay expenses and to hold the show without entrance or parking fees.

Despite the immensity of the building, Farm Show enthusiasts complain bitterly that it is too small to house all exhibits. Had the State Supreme Court not declared the State Authority Act unconstitutional, more space might have been added for next year's show out of Federal funds. Farm Showmen hope the Democratic General Assembly will be more generous than the seven men in black.

BUSINESS & INDUSTRY

Income Tax

Last week when the anti-liberal Pennsylvania Bar Association endorsed proposals for a graduated State income tax, not more than a few eyebrows were raised. Still valid was Governor Earle's recent charge that the venerable legalists are tory-dominated. Obvious truth is simply that the income tax, once deemed the last word in radical legislation, has won its place in the realm of the safe & sane.

Pennsylvania still wrings the bulk of its revenue from overburdened real estate, flaunting the just dictum that taxation should be based on ability to pay. Approved last Wednesday night by the House, is a joint resolution, reintroduced fortnight ago by the undaunted Representative Joseph A. Simon, of Clinton County, which would make the graduated income tax possible.

For an income tax law held brief sway in the Commonwealth; details of its sudden death are related below. Mr. Simon's resolution seeks to pave the way for *re*-enactment of "The Individual Net Income Tax," signed July 12, 1935, killed four months later by the State Supreme Court. His proposal is for an amendment to the State Constitution.

What can taxpayers expect if a similar bill should become law?

Provisions. Building a system for the collection of an annual tax upon the net incomes of resident Pennsylvanians and outsiders deriving income from State-located businesses or property, the Act proposed to levy as follows:

Ignoring deductable expenses for the moment, those earning $5,000 or less would pay a tax of 2c on the dollar.

On the next $5,000, up to $10,000, tax-collectors would take 2½c.

Income above $10,000, up to $25,000 would be taxed 3 percent; between $25,000 and $50,000, 4 percent; between $50,000 and $75,000, 5 percent; above $75,000, up to $100,000, 6 percent. All income in excess of $100,000 would be taxed at the flat rate of 8 percent.

Untaxable would be income derived from insurance, annuities, gifts, tax-exempt bonds, building & loan shares, army or navy bonuses, certain kinds of stock dividends; exempt would be employes of the government and of non-profit institutions.

Taxpayers, computing their net incomes, could deduct for business expenses; for interest paid or accrued on debts; taxes other than the income tax; financial losses; allowance for wear & tear or property depreciation. For living expenses, a taxpayer could deduct $1,000 if he is a single person; $1,500 if married; an extra $400 for each additional dependent.

To make it clearer. The average-family man, with a wife & two children, would have to earn more than $2,300 to pay any tax; if he earned $5,000, his income tax would amount to $54 (2% of $2,700). A single man with the same income would pay $80, or 2% of $4,000. From a handful of the ultra-wealthy, the State would glean the largest part of its revenue, easing the burden of indirect, nuisance taxes now exacted from the mass of the people. Schools, for example, would be supported by those best able, and not by small-property owners as is the case at present. Cigarette taxes, which dent a poor man's income but mean nothing to the rich, could be repealed forthwith

Supreme Court. When the Net Income Tax Law (not to be confused with the constitutional amendment) was passed in 1935, Attorney General Margiotti warned that the Supreme Court would murder the income-tax bill. Margiotti prepared deviously for an early test case. His purpose, of course, was to obviate a possibly needless setting up of machinery, a wasted filling out of forms.

The case of Joseph Kelley (a fictitious straw man) **versus** Kalodner (another straw man) was argued before the State Supreme Court sitting in Pittsburgh, September a year ago. Gravely Justices Frazer, Kephart, Schaffer, Maxey, Drew and Linn heard the legal minds picked by the State present both sides. In

REPRESENTATIVE SIMON

Pennsylvanians need not reach for their pocketbooks until 1939.

vain was Margiotti's ruse. November, Chief Justice Robert S. Frazer (his term did not expire until January, 1936) delivered the Court's unanimous opinion—unconstitutional.

The principal objection to the bill was that it violated Article IX of the State Constitution, which declares: "All taxes shall be uniform, upon the same class of subjects." It was undisputed that the Article applies to property taxes. One line of legal thought holds that an income tax is a property tax, since income is a form of property; the other maintains it is an excise tax, hence bound by no constitutional restrictions.

Decided the Court: "An income tax is a property tax . . . The income from real estate, for example, is not exempt. A tax upon the income from such property necessarily diminishes its value in the hands of the owner and to that extent is a tax upon the land itself . . . Insofar as the Act attempts to levy a tax upon the income from real estate, or from stocks, bonds, and similar securities . . . it is a property tax and subject to the constitutional requirements of uniformity."

Clearly, a tax which falls with different degrees upon the bachelor and the benedict is not "uniform." "Although in the present case the exemption (of married men) appears to be reasonable," admitted the Court, "the principle of inequality involved . . . might lead to grossly unfair results in the future."

Continued the decision: "We are urged to sustain this tax because of the excessive share of taxation now borne by real estate, and because the necessity of times requires that the tax burden be more equitably distributed." Unswerved were the legalistic benchmen: "Obviously we need not dwell on this proposition. The constitution is the fundamental law of the Commonwealth and cannot be flagrantly violated . . . We will not lend our assistance to such a scheme."

However — "If by appropriate methods the constitution is amended to permit the imposition of a progressive income tax, we will, of course, be bound thereby."

Accordingly Representative Simon introduced a resolution for an amendment last May. Passed in the House, it expired in the Senate Committee on Constitutional Changes. Again he introduced it for first passage; if it passes in the present Senate, the amendment will go to the people. He would change the constitution to read: "Uniformity shall not be required in the case of income, inheritance, estate, and other excise taxes, which may be graded or graduated and provide for exemptions . . ."

But Pennsylvanians need not yet begin reaching for their checkbooks to pay the tax.

The Simon Resolution, which will go to the Senate, then to a committee, passed the Assembly in exactly the same form once before, on June 20, 1935. If the present resolution is acted upon favorably, an amendment will go before the people at the regular election of 1938. Assuming that the electorate ratifies the amendment—which is highly probable—the soonest a new income tax bill could be enacted would be sometime in 1939.

Inevitably the graduated income tax will come to Pennsylvania.

Free Security

Forty-seven billion dollars by 1980. Progressive critics of the Social Security Act view that figure with alarm. It represents the colossal sum that will be accumulated in the Old Age insurance fund.

Sober-minded critics warn that at least half of this sum, built up from a 3-percent income tax levied on workers, will be postponed spending power. Numerous are the economists who hold that the Act's taxing feature, by diminishing immediate purchasing power, will retard recovery, pave the way for future depressions.

Concurring in this opinion are two Pennsylvania firms, rare enough to make news. In York the Charles H. Bear department store announces it will pay the tax which otherwise would come from the payrolls of its 200 employes. Expecting this year's cost to run to $3,000, President Charles H. Bear said:

"Ever since social security was discussed I have felt that a plan should be set up in which the cost is borne by the employer."

To 150 employes of Philadelphia's Samuel Edelstein & Son, leather makers for 30 years, Old Age Security will likewise be free, the firm footing 1937's $1,500 tax bill. Junior partner Albert Edelstein explains: "We decided to do it because we like President Roosevelt . . . He's for social security and so are we."

Dough Makers

No independent baker likes to submit figures of his output. But last week when Pennsylvania's independent bakers met at Harrisburg, all realized that the anti-fattening diet of the average Pennsylvanian is hurting bread sales, threatening profits. Last week bakers planned to do something about bread.

Most competitive line of the baking business, bread production in Pennsylvania runs into several million loaves a day, all but a negligible amount of which is now the sole worry of the baking industry. Profits on bread run about 3c a loaf, of which two cents usually go to the retailer. Dream of enterprising bakers is a loaf that stays fresh for two days to cut down present stale bread returns—most of which is a total loss.

This year Pennsylvania bakers plan a State-wide campaign to boost bread sales. "Space stealers," publicity men who devise means to cozen newspapers into printing free

BAKERS BRAUN & SCHMIDT

They planned to do something about bread.

advertising as news, told dough makers how to persuade editors to use their advertising—without cost.

Biggest newspaper publicity splash this year will be built around "Bread Week." Mayors will be asked to issue proclamations. Business groups will be talked to death on the nutritional value of bread. The Association's own nutritionist—a new venture—will make daily talks to Parent-Teacher Associations, women's clubs, etc., on the dire dangers threatening the human race unless more bread is eaten. Each sizeable city in the State will see a baking queen crowned.

Most profitable end of the baking industry is in sweet dough. Cookies, cakes, pies, breakfast rolls are still made in the home for the most part. With only 20 percent of the market taken over by bakers, the dough-makers plan to do all in their power to discourage home baking, annex this highly profitable market.

Readers of newspapers this year in most wedding stories will learn of the renaissance of the wedding cake. When the wedding is important enough to warrant the use of pictures, he is apt to see a wedding picture paid for by local bakers.

Elected to head the bakers this years is E. R. Braun Jr., head of the Braun Baking Company, of Pittsburgh. He succeeds Thomas B. Schmidt, of the Capitol Bakers, of Harrisburg.

LABOR

Workmen's Compensation

In 1935, when Democrats introduced the now-famed House Bill No. 1199, a liberalizing amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act, a Labor & Industry employe who had worked feverishly on the bill for weeks was discouraged to hear Republican G. Mason Owlett scoff at the hearing: "That bill will never get anywhere." Knowing Senator Owlett spoke truth. The bill was killed in the Republican Senate. Last week No. 1199 came back from the dead stronger & better than ever to shame its slayer.

For last week another Workmen's Compensation Bill went into the House hopper when Allegheny County's Representative Samuel A. Weiss introduced an administration measure written by Secretary of Labor & Industry Ralph M. Bashore and his ablest aides. Auspicious indeed was this bill's birth. No GOP Herods sat in the Senate to slaughter the brain-child of the Earle Administration. With a handful of other unshorn Republicans, Senator Owlett occupied the "coffin corner" in the Senate chamber. The most liberal compensation law ever introduced in Pennsylvania—which now ranks 37th in compensation legislation—seemed to have a threatless destiny. Should it be mangled during its course through either house, it would point straight at Democrats who welshed in the party's platform.

House Bill No. 99, the new Workmen's Compensation bill, is patterned after the party's pledge for "a stronger and more comprehensive workmen's compensation law." The new bill makes the law compulsory on all employers, denying them their present right to reject the act. It embraces minors with a much more protective arm than does the present law. It increases all benefits, and extends their term. It closes dozens of verbal loopholes through which employers now can artfully dodge. And in one brief phrase it opens the door wide open for compensation for occupational diseases.

Benefits. The yardstick of any compensation law is its benefits. Checking through the brackets and underscorings in the new bill last week (brackets indicate portions cut out from the old bill; underscorings indicate new language written into the amended bill), persons familiar with legislative language could see at a glance how greatly the amended bill liberalized the benefits under workmen's compensation. Maximum benefits have been upped from $15 to $25 a week. Minimum benefits have likewise been lifted from $7 to $12. Weeks and even years have been added to the time-limit during which persons might receive compensation. Injuries have been redefined to bring them closer to reality. (For example, amputation between the toes and the ankle is considered loss of the foot in the new bill.) And simpler and more practical means, stated in plain language, have been devised for the workmen to secure his rights.

Herewith a sample schedule of benefits, based on an arbitrary selection of wages and injuries, comparing the present and the proposed laws:

Injury	Wkly. Wage	Present Act	New Act
Temporary Disability (Example: 8 wks.)	$10	$49	$80
	25	105	130
	40	105	200
Loss of Arm (215 wks. under old act; 312 under new)	$10	$1505	$3120
	25	3225	5070
	40	3225	7800
Loss of Leg (215 wks. under old act; 288 under new.)	$10	$1505	$2880
	25	3225	4680
	40	3225	7200
Loss of Eye (125 wks. under old act; 244 under new.)	$10	$875	$2440
	25	1875	3965
	40	1875	6100
Permanent Disability (500 wks. under old law.)	$10	$6500	$10 wk. for life
	25	6500	$16.25 wk. for life
	40	6500	$25 wk. for life
Fatality (To widow 300 wks. under old law.	$10	$1320	$8.50 wk. for life
	25	3000	$11 wk. for life
	40	3000	$17.50 wk. for life
Partial Disability (300 wks. under old law.)	$10	$2100	$10 wk.
	25	4500	$16.25 wk.
	40	4500	$25 wk.
Loss of Hearing (1 ear)	$10	None	$800
	25	None	1300
	42	None	2000

REPRESENTATIVE WEISS
The number on his Compensation bill was sweet vengeance.

SENATOR JOHN DENT
Will have charge of the bill in the Senate.

Other benefits are as liberal. An important point is made in the section of the law dealing with minors. A minor, even though employed by his parents, even though he has misrepresented his age to obtain employment, shall be entitled to receive compensation if injured. (Domestic, agricultural, and casual employes are exempt from the provisions of the act.) Moreover, the compensation of a minor permanently disabled, is computed in the new bill on his potential earnings at the age of 21, not on his earnings at the date of injury. Thus a boy working for $15 a week when he is permanently disabled, might be estimated by the Compensation Board to have a potential earning power of $20 a week at 21. When he reached 21, his compensation would then be computed on $20 a week.

Compulsory Compensation. Under the present law, an employer may reject the Workmen's Compensation Act. That means he carries no insurance. Should such a company's employe become injured, the worker may sue the employer. While some workers collect more under such suits than they would under the Compensation Act—since several of the usual guards under the common law are denied an employer in such a suit—yet it is an uncertain benefit for the employe. For the employer may have no protection reserve for payments, when the suit is decided in the employe's favor.

Some companies, notably coal companies, have gotten around the law by this devious method of rejecting the Act. For example, though the big coal companies themselves accept the act, they escape many premium payments by leasing out coal lands to smaller operators, who in turn reject the act. These small operators are virtually subsidiaries of the large companies—yet through these "dummies" the large companies can, and often do, escape their responsibilities to their workmen, since legally the miners are working for the small, "independent" operators.

By making the act compulsory on all employers (save for the exceptions noted above in agricultural and domestic employment), the new bill will close this rat-hole through which some employers have been dodging their duty.

Medical Care. The present act leaves the employe more or less at the mercy of company, physicians. The new bill provides that an injured worker, at an expense to his employer of not more than $5, may consult a physician of his own choice. Upon written request of the Board, or its referee, he may consult his own doctor any time during his disability, the cost to be paid by the employer on a fee schedule set by the Board.

Moreover, under the new law the Board may order the employer to furnish reasonable surgical, medical, dental and nursing services, hospital treatment, appliances, medicines and supplies, during the first six months after the date of injury—or during further periods, at the Board's discretion. The present act allows these only during the first 30 days after disability begins, not from the date of injury. The cost of these medical services and supplies may be unlimited. The present act limits it to $100.

Other medical points covered by the new bill are that when an employer's physician treats an employe, he must furnish written reports to the Department of Labor & Industry at the time of both first and last treatments. He must also, at the end of treatment, give the worker a certificate that no further treatment is required. The new bill gives the worker the right to refuse to submit to surgery which, in the opinion of two qualified physicians, might imperil his life.

Widows & Children. Under the present law a widow of a worker killed at his job receives compensation for a period of 300 weeks. Under the new law, she will receive compensation for life at 44 percent of wages, the wage to be considered not more than $57 per week, and not less than $18.50. If she remarries, her compensation shall be payable until two years from the date of such remarriage. If the widow or dependent widower (a dependent widower is compensated 500 weeks) dies before the full amount of the compensation he or she would have been entitled to is paid, the remainder goes to the surviving minor children. Compensation for minor children is paid for 500 weeks or until the child reaches 18, whichever is the longer period. It is paid at this rate: for one or two children, 30 percent of wages, but not more than $10 a week; for three children, 45 percent of wages, but not more than $12 a week; for four children, 60 percent of wages, but not more than $15.25 per week; for five children, 65 percent of wages, but not more than $17.50 per week.

Under the present law, minor children receive benefits only until they are 16 years of age.

Another addition to the old law provides that if a worker loses an arm or leg (or other member), but dies from some other cause than that injury, his dependents shall be paid the amount that would have been paid to the injured worker for the loss of that member if he had lived—but for a period not to exceed 400 weeks.

Backers. When Representative Samuel A. Weiss introduced House Bill No. 1199 in 1935, the same Senator Owlett whose remark discouraged a Labor & Industry employe, asked Representative Weiss: "Where do you get all those fanciful ideas? It's just a waste of paper and ink to print that bill."

Last week Representative Weiss took his own sweet vengeance by giving the new bill a number similar to that on the bill at which Senator Owlett scoffed. The bill killed in the Senate was House Bill 1199. The present bill is House Bill 99. In it Secretary Bashore went down the line on platform promises.

To two others especially the new bill was particularly sweet. When Dr. Stephen B. Sweeney was director of the Compensation Bureau under the Pinchot Administration, he was hindered from his attempts to run the bureau on liberal lines—and prevented from introducing more liberal legislation. The new bill carries many an idea Dr. Sweeney has long harbored. His successor as Bureau director is chunky, black-haired Austin L. Staley of Pittsburgh. With a liberal Administration behind him, he has made many a crack-down on chiseling employers and insurance companies. But he too chafed at limitations of Pennsylvania's backward compensation legislation. He too helped write the new bill.

Reading the new bill last week, United Mine Workers' Pittsburgh District President Pat Fagan beamed, walked into Governor Earle's office, told him he & his men were behind it 100 percent. Before this session is long on its way, Pennsylvania labor will likely have the liberal compensation legislation it has long needed.

MISCELLANY

Jehovah's Witnesses

Last year the Monessen jail was jammed with some thirty Jehovah's Witnesses, a strange religious sect, who ignored a police order to desist in their evangelism. In Canonsburg, a school teacher Jehovaite was fired for refusing to lead her class in flag ceremonies. Several child members of the sect were expelled from school for supporting her. Throughout the State the Witnesses, whose tenets grew from the teachings of a former Pittsburgh haberdasher, have plagued police officials, school boards, who handle them with eyes shut to the religious freedom guaranteed in State and Federal Constitutions.

In Coatesville, where they have tangled with the law on several occasions, the Jehovaites came out victors in their latest encounter with police. Carrying phonographs and recordings of sermons by Judge Joseph F. Rutherford, leader of the sect, twenty visiting disciples called at homes throughout the city, played their records and peacefully went on their way. Officers trailed them, but failed to interfere when the city solicitor ruled it was legal evangelism.

Police School

Stirred to action by the success of G-Man Hoover's school, many a police official throughout the U. S. has launched one of his own, brought in G-Men to train, lecture the local bluecoats. Latest city to catch the idea is Pittsburgh where Safety Director George E. A. Fairley hopes to cut down the total tonnage, build up the flabby muscles of his thousand law guardians.

Flowers

For 21 years Guard Charles A. Rohleder patrolled the narrow corridors of Western Penitentiary, survived two riots, one fire, one dynamite blast, one attack by a "stir-mad" convict, died at the age of 58 of pneumonia. Flowers at his funeral included $77 worth bought by saddened prisoners who chipped in their luxury money.

Power and Glory

But one year ago burly, bushy-browed James J. Coyne was a State Senator from Pittsburgh, the undisputed political power in Western Pennsylvania. Night the General Assembly convened to hear Governor Earle outline the Administration's program for the coming year Coyne, in Harrisburg on private business, sat in an aisle seat at a movie in the capital—watching Shirley Temple sing in Chinese.

Gretna Green

Population of Elkton, Md., is little over 3,000. Marriage licenses issued there last year totalled 11,512. One of the nation's most popular Gretna Greens, it attracts hasty lovers from all over Central Pennsylvania, from Baltimore, Washington and Wilmington, Del. Knots sealed in 1936 were 4,480 more than in 1935. Grateful townsfolk attribute the rise to Pennsylvania's Brancato Act, which requires three days' notice to get a license. Reports from counties of the Commonwealth of large drops in the number of licenses issued bear them out.

Wedding Eve

Night before handsome, 20-year-old Ralph Hawk was to marry Catherine Gelwix he called at her bungalow near Chambersburg. Several hours later the house was an inferno. Neighbors dragged Catherine unconscious to safety. Her mother and young sister perished in the flames. Police who arrested Hawk said he told them he didn't want to marry Catherine, slugged her with a flashlight, scattered gasoline about the house, struck a match.

Immoral Archers

Lancaster city fathers of a hundred years ago thought that the sport of archery was immoral or something, so they passed a law against shooting arrows on city property. Now, with a national archery tournament scheduled there in July, the town's bow stretcher are banned from practicing in the city's parks. Meanwhile City Solicitor B. M. Zimmerman is stirring up clouds of dust searching for the century-old ordinance.

Lusty Maestro

Pittsburgh newshawks shivered in the hotel room of Maestro Georges Enesco as he explained the wide open windows: "In Rumania our houses do not have these heating systems. Here the heat is too great . . ." Famed as the teacher of Prodigy Yehudi Menuhin, Enesco is a gifted violinist, conductor, composer, prefers the latter role.

Justice

Joe Bruno got life for taking part in a massacre in which four were killed, sixteen wounded. Four hours after he had walked out of the Pottsville jail, the warden was still unaware that he was missing. Joe made a clean getaway.

John Fritz was acquitted on a morals charge in Schuylkill County Court. Unable to pay the $20 costs ordered, he was remanded back to jail. At the door he broke loose from two deputies, raced down the same steps that Bruno took to freedom. Five minutes later, recaptured, he was back in court, sentenced to four years in prison for his bungled break.

Bottle Wielder

Philadelphia Socialite Richard K. Davis went out peacefully on an errand for his sick wife, was assaulted by two early-morning prowlers, earned the title of Bottle-Wielder Number One. Feeling an arm around his neck, Davis suspected a practical joke; he was disillusioned when a second hand cupped forcibly over his mouth. Weaponless, he whipped out the trusty bottle on his hip, beaned one of his assailants, was knocked out cold by the other.

No!

Vernon M. Wood believes that something for nothing is a bad bargain. Asked by the Harrisburg Gas Company if he wanted natural gas at a lower rate than the manufactured product he was using, Customer Wood said "No". Behind the offer, made to thousands of other consumers in eastern and central Pennsylvania, is the utility aim to pipe natural gas into the State from West Virginia and Kentucky. Jittery anthracite leaders decry it.

Deer Kill

To many a Pennsylvania city slicker the sight of a wild deer is a rare and thrilling experience. To some 18,000 other Pennsylvanians last hunting season was afforded the heart-thumping thrill of seeing that sight down a gleaming rifle barrel. Last year's kill was about 5,500 less than the 1935 total.

Liberty Bell

Capt. Y. Andow, commander of the Japanese motorship, *Asosan Maru,* brought his boat into Philadel harbor, entered it at the Custom House, hurried to Independence Hall, gazed long & intently at the Liberty Bell. To newshawks the middle-aged captain explained that as a boy in Japan he heard the legend of the famous bell, longed ever since to see it, got his first chance on his recent first voyage to Philadelphia.

Nonagenarian

Second best attraction at this season's concerts of the exclusive Art Society of Pittsburgh is Miss Agnes C. Way, still a regular attendant at the age of 94. Alert Miss Way, one of the society founders, took an airplane trip to New York four years ago, a train trip to the west coast year before.

Last Wish

Last words of William H. Schaffer on his death bed in Greensburg: "Take Pal to my funeral." Schaffer and Pal, his trick fox terrier, were known to thousands throughout Western Pennsylvania for the entertaining act they staged. Turned down by saddened Widow Schaffer were dozens of offers to buy the dog.

Pin Ball

Infinite is the variety of pin ball games. So when an abashed State Trooper admitted in an Allentown court room that he couldn't identify 10 nickel machines in evidence as the ones he had seized, Judge Richard W. Iobst discharged the 10 defendants, bawled out the policeman.

Bethlehem's Baums

Bethlehem has had an Alderman Baum for nearly 60 years. First was George L. Baum, elected in 1877, re-elected until he got tired of it, refused to accept the voter's mandate in 1912. Vacant until 1919, the post was filled that year by his son, William, who has held it since.

Chess

While young William J. Werner sleeps in his Harrisburg home, chess players all over the world ponder his latest moves. He has one opponent in 12,000-mile-distant New Zealand, 43 others scattered about the globe, plays as many as four games at a time with some, exchanging moves by mail. A single move in the New Zealand game requires 65 days. One game lasted three years.

CRIME

Justice on Trial?

Hard coal underlies the politics, society and lesser industries of Luzerne County deeply and somberly as it does her soil.

Hence when Arthur Garfield Hayes, chief counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union and for an obscure printer named Emerson P. Jennings, cried "Frame-up" one day last week at two political henchmen of the Fine Republican machine, he also indicted their overlords, the coal barons who are true masters in the Empire of Anthracite.

To the Man from Mars, the fear & hatred the coal aristocrats along Wilkes-Barre's Riverside Drive feel for Emerson Jennings, a lowly job printer, is obscure. But to seasoned observers of Luzerne County's politico-economic ways, it is crystal clear. Jennings is a "Red." Jennings speaks his mind on public matters without first feeling the pulse of the masters. Therefore, Jennings is a menace; the sooner he goes, the better. Many a person feels that the trial and conviction of Jennings for bombing the auto of Luzerne's Judge W. Alfred Valentine was one means of making Jennings "go."

Herewith the story behind the case which, last week brought Civil Liberty Lawyers Hayes, Francis Biddle of Philadelphia, and Dudley Field Malone of New York, to review the weird maze of testimony before Luzerne County's court en banc. Their effort is to procure a new trial for Jennings and his co-defendant, Charles Harris of the Scranton underworld. The story they reviewed is as bizarre, as fantastic, as any in Pennsylvania legal history.

Background. It begins, as many Luzerne County stories begin, in the hard coal mines. In 1934 flared a war between the insurgent United Anthracite Miners of Pennsylvania and the entrenched United Mine Workers of America. When insurgent unionists were locked out of the South Wilkes-Barre workings of the Glen Alden Coal Company, bloody fights turned shaft heads into shambles.

When the insurgents' strike spread, their leader, the late Tom Maloney, victim of the Good Friday bomb massacre, contracted with Jennings to edit & print "The Unemployed News," a tabloid favoring the insurgents. Printer-Editor Jennings dipped his pen in gall to attack "vested interests," public officials, and Luzerne's judges. One of his bitterest attacks was on Judge Valentine, who had handed down an order restraining the strikers. One of the most drastic rulings in modern labor jurisprudence, it was later shelved by the State Supreme Court.

Meantime on March 4 (a date of great significance during the trial), Jennings was a reluctant witness at the hearings of 19 strike leaders, including Maloney, for contempt of the order. Jennings' answer was to circulate a petition demanding impeachment of Judge Valentine. When the petition came before State Legislature, it declined to act while an appeal from the restraining order was pending before the Supreme Court. Shortly after the House hearing, however, a contempt proceeding against 91 other union sympathizers was dropped.

The Bombing. Into this hotbed of human emotions unwittingly stepped Mary Valentine, pretty young daughter of Judge Valentine. Downtown to deposit her pay as librarian at Elmer Myers High School, Mary Valentine parked her car beside the Miners National Bank at the intersection of Wilkes-Barre's two most congested streets. Few moments later a terrific explosion rent the car. Pieces of flying metal wounded a newsboy. Windows through the business district were shattered. Crowds gathered. But Mary Valentine was safely out of the car.

At his trial for the bombing, Printer Jennings said he had heard the blast in his shop a block away, had run into the stret with his wife and a pressman. Meantime other fantastic stories and characters appeared.

Some months before, said Jennings, he had been approached by a man calling himself Thomas McHale, who wanted an estimate on printing a labor paper. McHale later turned up as Thomas Lynott, self-confessed bootlegger, star witness for the Commonwealth. They met several times in the Hotel Sterling.

McHale (or Lynott) said they had met to discuss the bombings. But it is certain that at one of their meetings Jennings was introduced to Charles Harris, the co-defendant. An unsavory hanger-on in the traffic in women, Harris said McHale had induced him to meet a "queer" who could be shaken down for hush-money. Whatever the purpose of the meeting, police, led by County Detective Leo Grohowski, swarmed into the room to arrest Jennings & Harris for the bombing. Then events and evidence became tangled in a perverse skein of perjury and disappearances.

Harris testified Jennings had hired him to bomb the car. Then he repudiated the story, saying Grohowski and McHale had told him to frame Jennings. One Jack Isler testified he had driven Jennings & Harris to New York in his taxi on March 4—the day Jennings was in Judge Valentine's court for contempt proceedings. Isler then repudiated **his** story, saying Grohowski & McHale had offered him $1,000 to concoct it.

THE BOMBED CAR

Just a moment before, Daughter Mary Valentine had stepped out.

TRIAL JUDGE SHULL

"There are allegations . . . also out of the ordinary."

Trial. During the "investigation" after the arraignment, Detective Grohowski took Prisoner Harris on a trip to New York, entertained him lavishly at local bawdy houses, left him unguarded all night in a mountain resort. Week before the trial, with Harris as State's evidence, he "escaped" from the notorious Jade Inn where Grohowski had taken him for an evening's entertainment. Three days later District Attorney Thomas M. Lewis announced the "escape" to the press. The scheduled trial was postponed indefinitely.

Campaign days came & went. Judge John Sidney Fine's GOP machine, supported by coal contributions, elected Leon Schwartz district attorney. Almost his first act was to recommend a *nol prosse* for Jennings. When the trial came up, no *nol prosse* could be found entered in the court record. Neither Judge Fine nor Judge Benjamin R. Jones could recall it when summoned to the witness stand.

Nor could defense attorneys find District Attorney Schwartz. His place was taken by former District Attorney Lewis as special prosecutor, named by Attorney General Margiotti. And another mysterious figure, one Gerald Williams, alias Bucher, indicted for attempted extortion in the case and summoned as State's witness, also disappeared when called by the defense.

Meantime Detective Grohowski himself was absent until Trial Judge Samuel E. Shull of Stroudsburg, Monroe County, issued a bench warrant for him. Dictaphone records of what McHale (or Lynott) called the plotting to bomb the car proved a boomerang to the State. Prosecutor Lewis fought their introduction, saying they had been played so often they were worn. Defense counsel pleaded unsuccessfully for their introduction. On these major points, and others equally rare in courtroom procedure, Jennings & Harris (who had been rearrested in New York State) were convicted October 17 on two counts, dynamiting the car and injuring the newsboy; and acquitted on two counts, damaging the Miners National and the Wyoming National Bank buildings.

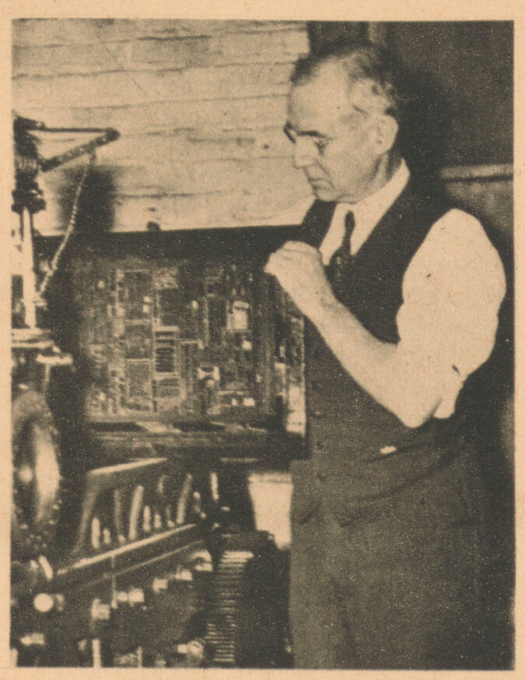
At the last hearing, when the defense alleged that new evidence had developed, Judge Shull granted an unusual privilege—for the defense to introduce new evidence before the motion for a new trial is argued. Said he:

"Your request is out of the ordinary, but there are allegations in this case that are also out of the ordinary. Our interest solely to bring out all the facts."

With these words ringing in their ears, Luzerne County citizens this week await the court's decision with bated breath. Can Jennings clear himself? they ask each other. Will this be another Tom Mooney case, as Arthur Garfield Hayes claims, and stands ready to maintain with his noted colleagues, former National Labor Board head Francis Biddle and famed Trial Lawyer Malone? Most important of all, is Luzerne County justice on trial? If so, what will be the verdict on it?

EMERSON JENNINGS & COUNSEL

Defendant Jennings; Chief Counsel Hayes; Francis Biddle; Dudley Field Malone; local counsel, Arthur Sullivan. (Inset) Judge W. A. Valentine.



PRINTER JENNINGS

Luzerne County's citizens await the verdict with bated breath.

RELIGION

Cure of Capitol Souls

When Democrats took over the House of Representatives in 1934, one of the 96 appointive offices to remain unfilled was that of chaplain.

No prize plum is the office of chaplain, though the cure of legislative souls is a momentous task, guidance from on high something devoutly desired. Classed with clerks, postmasters and assistant sergeants-at-arms on the basis of salary, chaplains of the House and Senate, for their spiritual guidance of 208 representatives, 50 senators, are entitled to $7 per diem while the Legislature is in session and the usual travel compensation of 10 cents per mile to and from their homes.

Nevertheless, House Chaplain George F. Conner, of Norwood, Delaware County, and Senate Chaplain William E. Howard, of Pittsburgh, tended to follow the example of the House and appoint no non-member chaplain.

Vitally interested in politics, advocate of the principle that more laymen and fewer politicians are needed in the halls of Legislature, Rev. Ruth's activities have brought him the usual censure of puritans, who insist that a minister's place is in his pulpit, a politician's in all elective offices.

When the 10 days' period of grace accorded Republican Senate employes ends, Rev. Ruth is expected to become the Senate's everyday chaplain. (Only change will be a saving of $7 daily for the taxpayers.)

Berks County citizens delight in his brief, impassioned prayers. But no more so than constituents of House Chaplain Shephard, who in 1935 was voted the House's finest orator.

REV. SENATOR RUTH
He changed his political job, kept his spiritual.

REV. REP. SHEPHARD
Masterful supplications from the House's best orator.

REV. GALLAHER
Pleased House members expected to put him on the payroll.

undoubtedly regretted political events which led to legislative reorganization and elimination of their jobs.

The 1935 House, of which Democrats took control, with two well-known members of the clergy as accredited representatives, saw no reason for outside spiritual assistance.

Rev. Frank W. Ruth of the Third Berks Legislative District, pastor of five congregations in the Bernville Reformed charge, alternated in leading the House in prayer with dark-skinned Rev. Marshall L. Shephard, of the 18th Philadelphia District, who outside legislative hours ministers to a congregation of 1,000.

The death of Republican Senator James E. Norton of Reading ended the dual chaplainship. In a special election at the 1936 primaries, Rev. Ruth was elected for Norton's unexpired term, reelected to a full four-year term in the following November.

But civic-minded, boyish-looking Senator Ruth was to win no lasting exemption from the duties of chaplain. In the general election which swept Pennsylvania into the cavalcade of Democratic states, Rev. Ruth saw fellow Democrats win control of the upper chamber.

During the December special session, he was called upon twice to act as Senate chaplain, an indication that fellow Democratic senators in-

Rev. Shephard's district, running west of the Schuylkill River and north of Market Street to City Line, has some of Philadelphia's worst slums, some of Philadelphia's finest residential sections such as Overbrook and Wynnefield. Melting pot of the Quaker City, its voters have seen fit to elect as Representatives Jewish Joseph Ominski, Irish John Finnerty and Negro Shephard.

Rev. Shephard lives a simple life, drives a "poorman's car," hopes to accomplish no overnight wonders for his race, realizes their handicaps and the prejudices that enmesh them, works slowly however with five other negro Representatives (four from Philadelphia, one from Pittsburgh) for the gradual enlightenment and civic and economic freedom of his race.

Wholly extemporaneous, his prayers range from the 23rd Psalm when other legislative duties are pressing, to masterful supplications couched in beautiful language, delivered in a fine, full mellow voice.

Of late, house members, believing that they are saddling Representative Shephard with an unfair task, began increasing the number of guest chaplains.

Most often called upon at the present session was the Rev. Ephraim Z. Gallaher, of Ebensburg. Guest-Chaplain Gallaher worked from notes, did a workmanlike job, is popular with house members, though not gifted with Representative Shephard's gift of oratory.

Pleased with his work, House members last week were expected to place him on the state payroll at the usual $7 per day, plus mileage.

THE LAW

17,000 Garretts

Because absent-minded, eccentric Henrietta Edwardine Garrett left no will when she died in her lonely South Ninth Street home in Philadelphia six years ago, a strange drama began in Philadelphia last week. Its theme was that the dead, especially wealthy dead, have far more relatives than the living.

When the State set up its escheat claim to the $20,000,000 Garrett fortune built upon snuff and judicious investment, Garrett kinfolk, unknown before, began springing up all over the world. By last week a goodly portion of the 17,000 who claimed relationship were attempting to storm the ballroom of Philadelphia's Manufacturers' & Bankers' Club in an effort to muscle in on the fortune. Their 3,000 lawyers were celebrating an endless field day trying to establish blood relationships and defeat the State escheat claim. The largest and most involved suit ever to come before Philadelphia Orphans' Court in 248 years, it is believed to be tops for the entire country.

Nine years before her death Mrs. Garrett scribbled a note, the famed "Request," to "Dear Mr. Charles S. Starr," her investment manager who now is co-executor of the estate. The Request disposed of $62,500, a fraction of her fortune, to servants and a few friends. What she meant to do with the huge remainder, no one knows. Starr contends she destined it for him; the Request's first paragraph reads:

"Give you my estate and belongings which are named in my book per acct. the following amounts." Unfortunately for Starr's claim, the "amounts" which he covets do not follow nor are they named in her book. Probability is that Mrs. Garrett died completely unaware of the size of her holdings. Though she did make frequent charity bequests, some as high as $50,000, she also disputed butcher bills where she suspected a penny overcharge.

Not until two years ago, when the courts forced the executors on threat of prison to make an accounting, did the extent of the fortune become known. It was generally believed that the estate, no more than $6,000,000 at the time of Walter Garrett's death in 1895, had diminished to a pittance in the hands of the inexperienced widow. With the announcement that it had nearly trebled, the trek of claimants from France, Germany, Scotland, Indo-China, from all over the U. S., began.

Much trouble would have been averted if Mrs. Garrett had taken her husband's advice. In a letter dated April 10, 1890, he counseled: "It is my desire, and I trust you will oblige me by making your will at once. Don't put it off, but leave your fortune to charitable institutions, mentioned by name, as I would not like it if what I worked long and hard to accumulate should be squandered by your or my 'sisters, cousins and aunts and uncles.'

"Leave all you want of it to John C. Schaefer (a deceased relative on Mrs. Garrett's paternal side), but do not let any scalawags get any if you can help it."

Complicating the stage is a newly-found document purporting to be a genuine will, presented to a dazed Register of Wills last October by Barrister Gordon Block who represents a William O. Schaefer of Schuylkill County. Amid shrieked charges of forgery, several interesting items emerged.

The paper on which the will is written is identical to that used for the "Request." The penmanship and the peculiar phrasing seem to be Mrs. Garrett's. On the other hand, as opposing attorneys were quick to point out, whoever wrote the will went to special lengths to focus attention on the paper, mentioning it several times. The words, "This is what Walter often said he would like," sound strange in reference to the man who despised his "sisters, cousins and aunts and uncles." For the will leaves the estate to a number of these.

Then, just as suddenly as the will was presented, it was withdrawn, leaving the Judges and Special Masters of the Orphans Court the job of untangling the maddest fortune-scramble on record.

To ensure every Garrett claimant, no matter how remote, his day in court, registered notices, questionnaires, were sent to each. The questionnaires, duly filled out and returned, would have the Court believe that Mrs. Garrett had 280 "common ancestors." First task of the Court is to eliminate 279 mistaken "ancestors"; once the right one is decided upon, determination of heirs and next-of-kin will be simpler.

The huge expenses come not from the pockets of taxpayers, but from the estate. These, together with an infinite number of legal fees, will considerably shrink it. A corps of deputy Attorneys General will try to steer the residue into the State treasury before it is all gone. Chances are that few of the claimants will live to see the estate settled.

MEDICINE

Group Medicine

Four years have passed since the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care, chairmaned by Ray Lyman Wilbur, released its concluding report—a sobering facts-&-figures appraisal.

A big business, almost a major industry, is modern medical care. The capital investment of U. S. hospitals exceeds $3,000,000,000. For medical services and commodities, U. S. citizens spend 3½ billions a year, 1 billion going to private practitioners. The medical "industry" supports more than a million people.

More startling was the documented proof that the "industry" shared an affliction suffered by other industries—over-production and (or) underconsumption. Of families with incomes less than $1,200, almost half received **no** medical, dental or eye care. Of the next level of families, those with an income less than $2,000, about 4 out of 10 received no care. Said the report: "It is estimated that 38 percent of the white population experiences a typical year of life without receiving any medical, dental, or eye care."

Observed the Committee: "A barrier—in large part economic—stands between practitioners, able and eager to serve, and patients who need the service but are unwilling or unable to pay for it."

Last week, in an effort to surmount the "barrier," health officers, medical association representatives, came from all over the State, descended upon the Capitol to confer with Insurance Commissioner Owen B. Hunt. Result of the conference was agreement upon two proposed legislative acts to provide regulation of group medical care and hospitalization systems. Conferees included Pittsburg's Dr. C. L. Palmer, chairman of the healing art's group, Harrisburg's Dr. C. J. Hollister and C. W. Hunt, Altoona's Mrs. A. S. Keck, Delaware County's Melvin L. Sutley, Reading's John M. Smith, others.

Offering a voluntary plan of health insurance, the medical service could be financed by an annual $24 premium, hospitalization by about $10. Spaced monthly, the cost is thought within the means of the neglected middle-income group—too rich to qualify for free, charity attention, too poor to pay for private service.

Bills to be presented at the present session will provide for: (1) the setting up of adequate reserve funds on an insurance basis; (2) supervision of the reserves by the Insurance Commissioner; (3) supervision of policy contracts and rates; (4) all plans to be tax-free under the laws applying to benevolent institutions.

Hospital or medical service will be sold to industrial groups, unions, trade associations, and the like. Interested parties will form a corporation, obtain the cooperation of hospitals in the locality, draw up and sell contracts to the public. Hospital bills will be paid directly by the corporation. The medical service would operate in much the same manner, with the corporation paying the doctor's bills.

Main question settled at the conference was that such plans constitute insurance since they entail the setting aside of funds for protection against a future, personal contingency. Without supervision, men of the healing arts agreed, the door would be left open to racketeering quacks and charlatans.

Cancer Germ?

Cancer, least understood and most murderous of maladies, killed 10,771 Pennsylvanians during 1935. As a death-dealer it is outranked only by heart disease—which includes a multitude of ailments. Such one-time scourges as diphtheria (153 deaths), typhoid (76), smallpox (0), seem almost friendly beside cancer.

Defying the persistent researches of thousands of investigators (at the recent cancer forum of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, representatives of 24 laboratories read 32 papers), its cause & cure take first place among medical mysteries. Stories of new developments, theories, flood the press.

In Kansas City, Chicago's Dr. Rudolf Schindler makes page one with a flexible stomach periscope., useful in detecting cancer in the early, curable stages.

Fortnight ago in Philadelphia, Vienna's Dr. Walter Schiller made news by describing a five-minute "color-test" for cancer in women. By painting certain tissues with iodine, and watching color reaction, Dr. Schiller claims that diseased areas even as small as a pinhead can be located.

While knowledge of the affliction continues to grow, one man's experiments saving others needless experimentation, the anti-cancer crusade is marred inevitably by unscientific, all-too-human professional jealousy. Reproaches Dr. Ellice McDonald, head of Franklin Institute's Bio-Chemical Research Foundation: "Intrigues, rivalry, and jealousy have retarded seriously all cancer research in this country." Typical result is the suppression of information anent new discoveries.

Guiltless of this charge is Dr. George R. Moffitt, Harrisburg Hospital cancer pathologist, who fortnight ago made public his vaccine discovery which he believes successful in saving two dangerously advanced cases. Experimenting during spare time at his own expense, hard-working Dr. Moffitt developed the new vaccine which may put researchers all over the country on a fresh track.

Examining three amputated cancer-ridden breasts eight years ago, Dr. Moffitt espied clusters of ultra-minute, completely motionless organisms. Since then the same type bacilli have popped up in more than 150 different germ-cultures, all prepared from cancerous sources. Cultures from 40 non-cancerous preparations showed no sign of the strange microbes. Has Harrisburg's Dr. Moffitt isolated the long-sought cause of cancer? He does not say so.

Taking a tip from German pioneer microbe-hunter Robert Koch, who repeated experiments wholesale before making a definite statement, Dr. Moffitt shuns the claim of a proved cause. Cautiously, modestly, he insists:

"No one will accept my germ as an etiological (causal) factor in cancer unless it is proved and reproved beyond peradventure of a doubt. I myself will not."

His first thought was to develop a vaccine from mixed cultures of the new-found organism. This proving difficult, he trained it to grow in ordinary extract bouillon, learned how to prepare large amounts of vaccine in a few weeks.

First case to be treated by the preparation was a young woman at the point of death from cancer of the cervix (neck of the womb). With the tumor in a spot where an operation would have been fruitless, both the woman and her husband gave up hope, even giving written consent to an autopsy. Injections of the vaccine plus administrations of pituitin, a gland extract, marvelously routed the disease. Writes Dr. Moffiitt in the current issue of the *Dauphin Medical Academician:* "The patient and her husband are now enjoying the sunshine and balmy breezes of Havana. Just a few days ago I received a letter

DR. MOFFITT

Would not accept his own cancer claim until it was proved.

from him informing me that the indurated (hardened) areas that followed the healing have entirely disappeared. . . . Whether the unbelievable improvement was due to the vaccine, the pituitin or both is a question not easy to answer."

Equally amazing, and unexplainable, was the cure effected in Case No. 2.

In advancing his germ-theory Dr. Moffiitt is fully aware that most authorities contend cancer is not a germ-caused disease. Most widely accepted explanation is that cancer is body-cells run wild, growing with the speed of embryo babies. With part of the body growing at a normal rate, the fast-growing cells in time overwhelm one or another vital organ, bringing on death. It can be seen that this is more of a description than an explanation. Until now, all evidence to attribute cancer to germs has failed to stand up under examination. Whether Dr. Moffiitt's findings can be sustained remains to be seen.

While most of Dr. Moffiitt's 57 years have been spent in Harrisburg, his laboratory technique won him the post of Commanding Officer of Southeast U. S. Army Laboratories (Army's largest) during the World War and Chief of the Bureau of Laboratories, American Red Cross, in Poland soon after the armistice.

A graduate of Harrisburg Academy, Princeton and Pennsylvania universities, Dr. Moffiitt is happily married, has two strapping children, a girl and boy.

EDUCATION

"Talk-Back"

Built in 1907, Farrell, Pa.'s High School has an auditorium with 650 seating capacity, and an enrollment of 1,900. Obviously a general assembly of the school is impossbile. Multiple assemblies are time-wasting, confusing. Last week, and every week since the opening of school in September, Farrell has solved its problem with a sound amplification system popularly known among its school children as "talk-back."

Talk-back permits broadcasts from within and without the building. Controls in the principal's office permit him to pick up classroom recitations, even make possible cross-conversation with given rooms. The whole school can listen to a broadcast, in classrooms.

Sharon, Ellwood City, Pittsburgh, some other Pennsylvania cities, have talk-back systems installed in at least one school. Last summer WPA Foreman Mike Terpak, told he was to install the system at Farrell, studied the talk-back system at Brownsville, drew electrical experts from relief rolls, and went to work at Farrell. In a few months the school's talk-back system was installed, filling the need for simplifying the school's administrative work. WPA paid prevailing union rates on the job, still saved the school board $1,600 over what the system would have cost otherwise.

Talk-back is controlled from a simple panel, with a black metal cabinet 5 feet high, 2 feet wide, 1½ feet deep. It contains a combination screened receiver and broadcasting apparatus. Four rows of labeled keys switch in individual rooms, the auditorium, gym.

Forty-four classrooms have magnetic speakers; auditorium and gym have dynamic speakers with powerful long-range amplification. Wiring, interlaced shielding over transposed twin conductors, cost less than $600. Equipment totaled $2,250, making the entire expense to the school board less than $3,000. Maintenance is negligible.

Pleased is Principal W. R. Anderson. Experimentally, he conducted devotions on opening day over talk-back. Students & teachers alike requested daily use of it for devotions. Praised Principal Anderson: "When I wanted to establish a monitor system in other years it took five days to get the students organized. With the public address system, I had monitors functioning the day after I gave them instructions."

Wary of the system at first because of its eavesdropping possibilities, teachers now enjoy it because it does away with interrupting visits from the principal. It lessens administrative detail, saves time in making announcements. Students use it for making their own announcements and pep talks.

Townspeople of Farrell also approve, since it solved the problem of indoor mass-meetings. Meantime, in the school important events like Presidential messages, Dr. Damrosch's musical appreciation programs, become a part of classroom activities.

Farrell's principal experimented with one stunt that failed—discipline via talk-back. Yanking turbulent youngsters before the mike, he let their chastisement be broadcast. His findings: "But the little rascals soon become hardened."

CHANGE

Appointed. Edward A. Hubbs, as Philadelphia Superintendent of Police, succeeding James "Shooey" Malone.

Appointed. Mrs. Dorothy T. Dyer, of Ohio State University; to be Dean of Women at Bucknell University, beginning February 15.

Elected. Dr. James H. S. Bossard, of Allentown and the University of Pennsylvania faculty; to be representative of the American Sociological Society to the National Council of the Learned Societies, esoteric social science group.

Elected. E. R. Braun, Jr., of Pittsburgh; as president of the Pennsylvania Bakers Association, at a convention in Harrisburg.

Elected. Arthur S. Guggenheim, Pittsburgh merchant; to be president of the National Retail Furniture Association.

MRS. EARLE
She became a board chairman.

Elected. Mrs. George H. Earle, wife of the Governor, as chairman of the board of trustees of the Muncy State Industrial Home for Women.

Knighted. B. P. Newton, of Pittsburgh, vice president of the Gulf Oil Corporation, by King Leopold III of Belgium; for valuable civic service to the Belgian Government. Newton directs the foreign marketing of Gulf Petroleum products.

Transferred. James W. Walker Jr., of Daisytown, near Washington, from the Caribbean area to the west coast to serve as co-pilot on the trans-Pacific clippers of the Pan-American Airlines. Washington and Jefferson College graduate (1930), he is the son of a former Washington County Commissioner.

Retired. Dr. George Taylor Ettinger, dean emeritus of Muhlenberg College, with which he has been connected as student and teacher for 63 years; from his duties as professor of Latin and literature, effective February 1.

Felicitated. Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rubinoff, of Pittsburgh, on their golden wedding anniversary; by Son Dave Rubinoff, radio maestro, one-time Pittsburgh news boy.

Observed. Seventy-third anniversary of the death of Composer Stephen C. Foster; at Pittsburgh, his birthplace.

Observed. Two hundred thirty-first anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin; at Philadelphia, and other points throughout the nation.

Observed. Anniversary of the first lighter-than-air flight made in the United States: that of Jean Blanchard at Philadelphia in 1783. Philadelphians released from Independence Square a balloon filled with hydrogen, carrying no passengers.

Willed. By the Rev. Dr. J. Gresham Machen, fundamentalist founder of the Presbyterian Church of America; $200,000 to institutions, friends and colleagues in sympathy with his doctrine of religious conservatism.

Returned. Harry Lloyd Ray, to Landisville, Lancaster County, which he left 21 years ago for a nomadic life during which he was declared dead and lost his wife in marriage to another man.

Approved. Plans for the observing next year of the 75th anniversary of the Civil War Battle of Gettysburg, and for erecting a battlefield monument to its soldiers; by Gov. George H. Earle.

Record. Reported by Philadelphia mint officials who made a new high in coin production. From the old high mark of $13,849,610, established in 1919, the value of coins struck rose to $28,926,787 in 1936, not counting the month of December.

Voided. Election of the Athletic Association of Dickinson College, by the student senate, as a result of charges of political skullduggery brought by The Dickinsonian, college newspaper.

Shipped. In armored, guarded trains from the Philadelphia mint to the government's new bomb proof vaults at Fort Knox, Ky., $200,000,000 in gold, the first consignment of $851,684,000 to be moved.

Planned. Celebration at Allentown in October of the 175th anniversary of the founding of the city by William Allen.

Died. Alderman John J. Verona, long-time Pittsburgh political power with a state-wide acquaintance; of a heart attack following an early morning barroom brawl in a Pittsburgh club. Alderman since 1924, Verona followed Atty. Gen. Charles J. Margiotti out of the Republican party, was defended by him in Federal Court on an election fraud charge in 1932, acquitted.

Died. Rev. Anna Lee Starr, "Pittsburgh's Carrie Nation," ordained United Presbyterian minister, veteran foe of the liquor traffic; at her home in Pittsburgh.

Died. Admiral Albert Gleaves, U. S. N., retired, director of American troop transportation during the World War; of pneumonia, at his home in Haverford.

Died. Mrs. Henrietta Swearer, 87, veteran telegraph operator, at the key when many a history-making story came through: the Johnstown flood, the assassination of President McKinley; of pneumonia, at Pittsburgh.

Died. F. Alden (Uncle) Eaton, 78, Pittsburgh pioneer in "dude" ranching, of cancer, at Eaton's Ranch, Wolf, Wyoming. Son of a Pittsburgh merchant, Eaton left home at 20 to become a cowboy. When hordes of visiting friends insisted that they pay for their keep, he started in North Dakota the first "dude" ranch in the west.

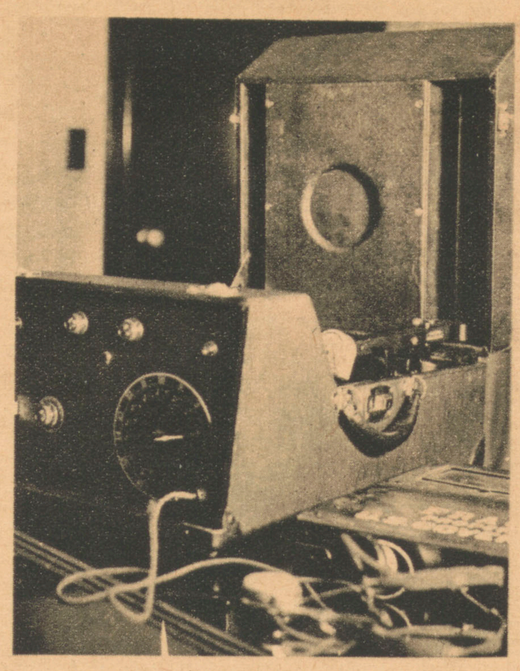
Died. Herman Friedman, 65, under sentence of from one to two years for conspiracy in the 1932 failure of the Franklin Savings & Trust Co.; of a heart attack in a Pittsburgh hotel room.

Died. Fanny Addison Pitt, 93, stage star for 69 years, friend of Dickens, Thackeray, Gilbert and Sullivan; in the Edwin Forrest Home for Actors and Actresses, Philadelphia.

SCIENCE

Talking Book

Five years ago the American Foundation for the blind ruefully admitted that Braille was not enough. Many sightless people, particularly the aged and those whose fingers were calloused from hard work, were unable to learn any



TALKING BOOK
The history of the world in 19 records.

of the touch methods of reading raised-letter books.

Tackling the problem through the sense of hearing rather than touch, the Foundation co-operated with the Carnegie Corporation, set up an experimental sound recording studio, developed a specialized phonograph called the Talking Book Reproducer. The Talking Book, consisting of a set of light-weight, semi-flexible, durable records which run for more than half an hour each, brings reading matter to those who can neither see it nor sensitively feel it. Last week Commander John D. Pennington, Secretary of Welfare, revealed that 920 Reproducers are now in use in Pennsylvania.

First distributed by direct sale, the Talking Book machines spread slowly because few blind could afford to lay out $25 to $50. Early last year, President Roosevelt, who is honorary president of the Foundation for the Blind, approved the use of Federal work-relief funds for the manufacture of the machines by WPA. Under the direction of the Foundation, WPA turned out 5,000 machines in a short time.

The Government places such machines in the custody of the Library of Congress, which cooperating with Braille libraries and State Blind Commissions, allots them to the states on a population basis. Allotted to Pennsylvania from the first 5,000 were 385.

A flood of enthusiastic letters prompted the manufacture of an additional 7,000 in August. Of these, 535 have already been distributed in Pennsylvania, and there is a strong likelihood that because of the inability of some states to use their allotment to good advantage, this State will get more within a few weeks.

Most energetic pusher of Talking Book Reproducers in the Keystone State is S. (for Sidney) Mervyn Sinclair, who, despite his total blindness, directs the important State Council for the Blind, a board in the Welfare Department. Sitting at his desk in the Education Building in Harrisburg, tall, good-looking, soft & even-voiced Mr. Sinclair strokes his alert police dog, glowingly talks Talking Book progress:

"The 920 machines distributed so far by no means meet the demand. Reports from 53 County Boards, exclusive of Philadelphia, show a demand for 497 more machines; Philadelphia alone can use another 500. The American Foundation has asked us here to demonstrate the Reproducers to as many Congressmen as we can to get action in the next Congress. The last Congress appropriated $75,000 for the purchase of Talking Books, and this year we want a larger appropriation."

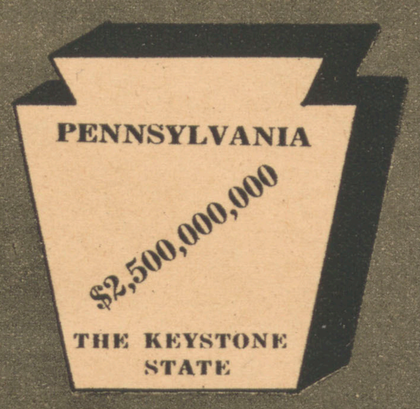
Available to the blind now, procurable in Pennsylvania from the Free Library of Philadelphia and the Carnegie Library in Pittsburgh, are some 200 diversified Talking Books. Among fiction titles, there are recordings of Donn Byrne, P. G. Wodehouse, Dickens, Dumas, Hardy. The sightless can hear the poems of Shelley, Keats, Browning, Poe, others; can travel *North to the Orient* with Anne Lindbergh (in 8 records), can hear Paul DeKruif's *Men Against Death,* can learn the past of the world they cannot see from Wells' *Short History of the World* (19 records). Books of biography, philosophy, psychology, religion, ethics, science, and even humor, are made readily perceptible to those who would otherwise be denied.

All the Book are lent cost-free, and by a special act of Congress are shipped through the mails post-free. Packaging is devised so as to allow blind persons to perform every step necessary, from removing the records from the package and playing them, to replacing them in the package. A reversible flap contains the addresses of the distributing center and the recipient. To return the records, one simply turns over the flap, hands the package to the postman.

Progress of the Reproducer: Before the WPA grant, only 2,500 were in use; since WPA, an additional 12,000 have been distributed.

An Important Message

to ADVERTISERS . . .



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